The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,466 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1885.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	8th „
M. CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassale	15th „
				Friday.
L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.
L. VALETTA	4908	1000	J. Orman	9th „
M. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th „
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	23rd „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	18th „
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	16th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 20, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 300, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept.	1885
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct.	„

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Aug., 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO *MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	480	Wm. Young	6th Oct.

* Can book overland to London from Marseilles.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s. s. PERSIA	3317	450	R. Hutchison	20th Oct.
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	6th Nov.
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	11th „
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothly	28th „
s. s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	12th Dec.

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	
s. s.* ARMENIA	3395	480	Geo. H. Read	28th Sept.

* Will leave Bombay for Karachi about 13th Sept.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 27, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years. [illegible] from our [illegible]ad. [illegible] firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

To be obtained only direct [illegible]

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NAUGUR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, the Mercantile Community and Railway Companies that, he has Iron Safes of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of First-class Workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks for sale at very moderate Prices.

Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are considered unfit for further use, are repaired to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.

U. S. has been recognized by Government as a maker of Iron Safes.

Price Lists on Application.

N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes,
390, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despach Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th September, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on Monday, 31st August, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th September, at noon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd September, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th August, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Booking to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.
2 lb. tins Re. 1-8 cash.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SLICED APPLE RINGS.
AMERICAN EVAPORATED APPLES,
Delicious for Pies and Stewing.
Cash Re. 1-12 per 2 lb. packet.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

Prepared [illegible] and finest ingredients [illegible] the best condiment [illegible] its kind [illegible] indispu[illegible] in India. Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

[illegible]ACHER & Co. (Ld.)
[illegible]Y, BYCULLA AND POONA.

[illegible]S SCOTCH PRESERVES.

FAM[illegible]
[illegible]PLE JAM. KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
[illegible]CURRANT KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER [illegible]HERRY KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER [illegible]AMSON KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER [illegible]GOOSE- KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.
KEIL[illegible] BERR[illegible] 1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

[illegible] Agents for the Presidency,
[illegible]CHER AND CO., Limited,
[illegible]AY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FELLOWS'
[illegible]POUND SYRUP OF
[illegible]PHOSPHITES.

HY[illegible]

[illegible]ASTING DISEASES,
[illegible]ption, Bronchitis, Asthma, General [illegible]ain Exhaustion, Chronic Consti[illegible]ronic Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, or
Such as [illegible] Debi[illegible] OF NERVOUS POWER,
pat[illegible] cured by FELLOWS' COMPOUND [illegible] OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Are posi[illegible]s enters so largely into the animal [illegible] Somes *par excellence* the best vehicle [illegible]

As ph[illegible] associate the other vitalising ingre- economy [illegible]by Blood, Nerve and Muscle. In with whi[illegible]of Hypophosphites are combined all dients of [illegible] found necessary to insure robust Fellows' [illegible]reas it was invented with a view to the subs[illegible]ficiency. It certainly has performed health, a[illegible] cures. supply ev[illegible] some won[illegible]

CON[illegible]PTION—BRONCHITIS—ASTHMA.

[illegible]s' COMPOUND SYRUP useless in [illegible] the benefit which it undoubtedly [illegible]ption and other diseases of the

WERE F[illegible] all other dis[illegible]s would vindicate its claim to the yields in [illegible] medical practitioner. From the Respirator[illegible] and and America it is a fair esti- attention [illegible]th of the entire deaths is caused statisti[illegible] alone. If the Syrup is used per- ma[illegible] subdues the tendency to Consumption, by [illegible] any confirmed cases, as in that of the sev[illegible] it has effected a cure. an[illegible] [illegible]ion and habitual Costiveness almost inv[illegible] [illegible]ise from weakness of the nerves and I[illegible] the stomach and bowels. In such cases, [illegible]ompound Syrup of Hypophosphites has alw[illegible] [illegible]elf of the greatest service. The evacua- mu[illegible] become copious and healthy. Fel[illegible]rup will cure PULMONARY CONSUMPTION pro[illegible] stage, and will give great relief and pro- tion [illegible] in the second and third. It will cure T[illegible] BRONCHITIS, LARYNGITIS, and COUGHS. in t[illegible] [illegible]e all diseases originating from want of long[illegible]ction and Nervous Force. Asth[illegible] It w[illegible] Mus[illegible]

AGENTS :
[illegible] & COMPANY, Limited,
[illegible]PHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
[illegible]SHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
[illegible] *coloured and other illustrations.*
IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY
[illegible]MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
[illegible]AY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

[illegible]ols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the
[illegible]bay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
18	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chablis ...	10	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine,			
18	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Beaune ...	10	0
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Macon ...	12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
21	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Pommard...	11	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin ...	16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
17	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	... Barsac ...	9	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
21	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE ...	from the Bordeaux Dist.	12	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
30	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	very rich and fine ...	16	8
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
GIRDERS
BRIDGES

CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
RAILINGS
COLUMNS

BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS.

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

CHOLERA PILLS
CERTIFICATES.

LAHORE, BLOSSOMVILLE, 22nd April 1882.

T. COTTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your valuable Cholera Pills. Last year I cured my wife, child and a servant. I did not call in a Doctor, but gave your pills with confidence and without hesitation; I had so much faith in them.

Your pills thave done a great deal of good locally, and I would like to see them receive a universal circulation for the benefit of the thousands who perish for want of a specific.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
ALEX. LEMMON,
Govt. Tele. Dept.
LAHORE, 22nd April 1882.

To
MR. COTTER.

DEAR SIR,—We have tried your famous Pills and Mixture for the "Cholera" disease; it is the only medicine as far as to my knowledge the best remedy for this disease in the world. Besides ourselves and family we gave to several others, and the result has proved successful; and we hope that this remedy will be known over the whole world, as we strongly recommend it.

Yours truly,
L. MUHEE LAL & SON
LAHORE, 23rd April 1882.

To
T. H. COTTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I am much thankful for your being liberal in giving your valuable Pills to my wife while she was attacked with cholera in July last, and glad to say that she recovered well within three days. Wishing you every success.

Yours truly,
S. HORMUSJEE.

AGENTS
- JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
- MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
- EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
- J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
- DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
- JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
- BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

KEMP & CO.'S PRIZE VEGETABLE SEEDS.
GUARANTEED IN PERFECT PRESERVATION.

BEETROOT, Rough Skin Red.
Do. Bassano, Turnip Rooted.
BORE COLE, Early White.
Do. Late White.
CARROT, Nantes, Early Scarlet, without Core.
Do. Carentan, Early Scarlet, without Core.
CELERY, Sandringham, Dwarf White.
Do. White Solid.
CABBAGE, Large York.
Do. Joan of Arc.
Do. Large Late Red.
Do. Early Dark Red Utrecht.
Do. Drumhead, Vertus.
Do. Savoy, Early Short.
CAULIFLOWER, Lemaitres.
LEEK, ROUEN, Large Winter.
Do. Long Winter.
LETTUCE, Drumhead or Malta.
Do. Blonde Paresseuse.
ONION, Yellow Trebons.
DO. White Lisbon.
PARSLEY, Grey.
PEAS, White Wrinkled.
RADISH, Long Salmon.
Do. Olive Shape, Scarlet.
Do. Long, Scarlet.
Do. Olive Shape, Salmon.
TOMATOES.
TURNIP, Late Red Flat.
Do. Early French White, Stump Rooted.

In sealed bottles, each containing one ounce of Seed, from As. 6 per bottle.

SUTTON'S FLOWER SEEDS.

Each variety is in a convenient Packet, labelled with short description and directions for sowing. Every season's seeds are preserved by a patent process, and they are warranted to grow.

Per Packet from As. 4.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd September, at 5½ p.m., for the purpose of raising a permanent Memorial of the late lamented Professor Fawcett in recognition of his distinguished services to India and its people.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
K. T. TELANG,
DINSHAW EDULJEE WACHA,
Secretaries,
Bombay Presidency Association.
Bombay, 28th Aug. 1885.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
9, HUMMUM STREET FORT BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY.
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE DIRECTORS of the BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFCTURING COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 1st Sept., next for the PURCHASE of the Company's Cotton Mills, presses, bungalows and other property at Bhownugger and the presses and property situate at Mhowa, either as a whole or separately.

A full inventory of the Machinery Stores &c. and any other information may be had on application to the undersigned.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secs. Bhownr. Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 21st July, 1885.

GRAND COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & CO., Limited, have the largest Depôt of the BEST PIANOS ONLY from such Makers as have established for themselves an unquestionable reputation, both in Europe and abroad, and being such large Importers of these Instruments, are in a position to sell them in India almost at Home Prices. The Cottage Pianofortes detailed below are magnificent instruments and specially manufactured for the Indian Climate; for richness of tone, durability and power they are unsurpassed.

SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.	On the improved Principle, solid Iron Frame, perfect action, full compass, sweet tone and powerful, solid Walnut, 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 2½ in. deep. Cash, with Order, Rs. 600. One Year Purchase-System............per month Rs. 55 Two Years' Purchase-System............ „ „ 30
SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, with moveable Keyboard, One Tone only.	On the improved Principle, solid Iron Frame, perfect action, full compass, sweet tone and powerful, solid Walnut, 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft 2½ in. deep. By a simple mechanism the tone of this instrument may be lowered or raised one Tone. Case, with Order, Rs. 630. One Year Purchase-System............per month Rs. 57 12 Two Years' Purchase-System............ „ „ 31 8
POWERFUL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, with moveable Keyboard. Ten Tones.	With all the latest improvements, great volume of tone, solid Iron Frame, check action, &c., 4 ft. 4 in. high, 5 ft. wide, 2 ft. 2 in. deep. Cash, with Order, Rs. 775. One Year Purchase-System............per month Rs. 64 8 Two Years' Purchase-System............ „ „ 37 4
BRINSMEAD GRAND COTTAGE.	A superb instrument, and of unquestionable manufacture. In solid Mahogany, Iron Frame, 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 2 in. deep. Cash, with Order, Rs. 1,000. One Year Purchase-System............per month Rs. 91 Two Years' Purchase-System............ „ „ 50

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

HOME!! HOME!!!

SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50	0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15	0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10	0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11	8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25	0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8	0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10	0	Ladies' warm Stockings,	pair 2	4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12	0	Marine Soap per tablet	0	8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30	0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4	8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30	0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16	[illegible]
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33	0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 t[illegible]	[illegible]
Flannel Shirts	each 8	8	Gent's Undervests	e[illegible]	[illegible]
Celluloid Collars	each 0	12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. [illegible]	0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6	0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. [illegible]	0
Overland Trunks	22	0	Rug Straps	Re. 1-4 to 7	8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21	0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3	8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20	0	Money Belts	each 2	8

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

POONA! POONA!!

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS.

7, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY,
and
19, Kahun Road,
POONA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.

Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.

Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawin Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER 1885.

GRAND MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT
Under distinguished patronage.
By members of the
VOLUNTEER CLUB, BOMBAY.

CHARMING BALLADS.
SCREAMING FARCES.
NEW COMIC SONGS.
LOCAL HITS.
ORIGINAL JOKES.

4 Corner men TWENTY 4 Corner men
4 Corner men PERFORMERS 4 Corner men

DOUBLE SONGS AND DANCES.

STUMP SPEECH.

GRAND NIGGER JUBILEE.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commencing at 9 sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes (to hold four)..Rs. 12 Stalls ....Rs. 2
Orchestra stalls...... „ 3 Pit.......... „ 1
Back Seats .... 8 annas.
Soldiers in uniform half price.
Box office at Messrs. S. ROSE and Co., where seats should be reserved at an early date.

CHUBB'S
PATENT DETECTOR PADLOCKS.

Size	1	1¼	2	2¼	3	3¼	and 4 inches.
Price Rs	6-14	7-13	9-1	10-5	10-15	13-2	and 18-12 each

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN BUCHANAN, arrived from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing-sheds.

After removal from the landing-sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th August, 1885.

FOR SALE.
WILLIAM PIPER'S CHOICE BRANDIES.
***** Brandy at Rs. 42 per doz.
*** „ „ 28 „

PRIZE WHISKY.
Mitchell's Old Irish Whisky at......Rs. 18 per doz.
Mitchell's Heather Dew Whisky at „ 18 „

. The judges of the New Orleans Exposition evidently know good Whisky when they taste it. The first prize was awarded to Mitchell's Irish Whisky; the second to Mitchell's Scotch Whisky. There is nothing like them in the market.—*New York Sunday Democrat*, 28th June, 1885.

Liberal discount to the Trade Clubs and Messes.
Apply to COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents for Bombay.
Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo-street.

SHROFF BROTHERS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
PRICES WONDERFULLY CHEAP.
LADIES DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. a. p.
Parasols with lining and lace	..from	1 15 0
Silk Gloves	...pair „	0 15 0
„ Mittons	... „ „	0 8 0
Flowers	per spray „	0 2 0
Frillings	...per yard „	0 1 6
Laces	... „ „	0 1 6
Fans, English and French	...each „	0 8 0
Plush Bags, all sizes	... „ „	2 4 0
„ Companions fitted	... „ „	1 12 0
„ Photo Frames	... „ „	0 6 0
Leather Hand Bags	... „ „	1 0 0
„ Companions, fitted	... „ „	1 8 0
Work Boxes, unfitted	... „ „	2 8 0
Silver Thimbles	... „ „	0 10 0
„ Lockets	... „ „	2 14 0
„ Watch Guards	... „ „	4 0 0
Gold Locket, 9 Carat	... „ „	3 8 0
„ Watch Guards	... „ „	15 0 0

STORES! STORES!! STORES!!!

		Rs. a. p.
Jams, Assorted, Morton	...per dozen „	3 6 0
Jams, do. Crosse	... „	4 6 0
Combination Biscuits, Huntley's, Jar	...	0 10 0

Sardines, Salmon, Sauce, Oils, &c., &c. Cheaper than other Firms.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
No. 52, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD,
(Near Crawford Market.)

CHEAP NOVELS.
Price—Re 1-4 each.

By R. BUCHANNAN:—
Annan Water
Child of Nature.
[illegible]nd the Man.
Martyrdom of Madeline.
New Abelard.
Love Me for Ever.
Shadow of the Sword.

By [illegible]KE:—
[illegible]ather and Son.
[illegible]ox for the Season.
Charlie Thornhill.
Chips from an Old Block.
Crumbs from a Sportsman's Table.
Flying Scud.
Lord Falconberg's Heir.
Which is the Winner.

By C. DICKENS:—
Barnaby Rudge.
Dombey and Son.
Martin Chuzzlewit.
Old Curiosity Shop.
Nicholas Nickleby.
Olive Twist.
Picnic Papers.
Picwick Papers.

By M. ERKMANN-CHATRIAN:—
Brigadier Frederic
Buried Treasure.
Waterloo.
Campaign in Kabylia.
Conscript and Waterloo.
Mysterious Doctor.
Story of a Peasant.
Story of the Plebiscite.
The Great Invasion.
The Old Schoolmaster.
Two Years a Soldier.
Under Fire.

By W. H. MAXWELL:—
Bivouac.
Brian O'Lynn.
Captain Blake.
Captain O'Sullivan.
Flood and Field.
Hector O'Halloran.
Stories of the Peninsular War.
Stories of Waterloo.
Wild Sports in the West.

By W. COLLINS:—
After Dark.
Antonina.
Armadah.
Black Robe.
Dead Secret.
Fallen Leaves.
Haunted Hotel.
Hide and Seek.
Jezebel's Daughter.
Law and the Lady.
Man and Wife.
Miss or Mrs.
Moonstone.
My Miscellanies.
New Magdalen.
No Name.
Poor Miss Finch.
Queen of Hearts.
Two Destinies.
Woman in White.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND
PER S. S. "TITANIA."
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand.
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

	Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8
Do. "ATALANTA"	„ 45	„ 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 31ST AUGUST, 1885.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. C. S. NAZIR,
under the distinguished patronage and immediate presence of
THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY
AND
THE HON. SIR W. WEDDERBURN, BART.
on which occasion
nearly all the respectable Parsee artistes of Bombay will perform.

PROGRAMME.
1. Concert.
2. The Fancy Ball.
3. Dance on the Pedastal by Mr. Whithan.
4. Ratae Madam.
5. No!
6. Mr. Nazir's Farewell.
7. A Scene from "Jamshed."
8. The comic scenes of the "Taming of the Shrew."

Boxes Rs. 8; Stalls Re. 1. Tickets to be had at the Theatre. Doors open at 8 p.m. Performance at 9 p.m.

KEMP & Co., Limited.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1885, of Rupees twenty-six and Annas four per Share, will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 1st September, 1885.

By order of the Directors,
D. S. KEMP,
General Manager.
Bombay, Aug. 31, 1885.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1885, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stands in the Company's Register, on 27th August, 1885.

By order of the Directors,
per pro BENN ASHLEY, & Co.,
W. M. MACDONALD,
Secretaries.
Bombay, 28th August, 1885.

NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS, which should be addressed to, and reach, the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, on or before the 1st October, 1885, are invited for supplying the Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay, with one thousand copies of a Devanagari SCHOOL-ROOM MAP OF EUROPE.

Information regarding the specific conditions or terms of the contract can be obtained from the undersigned.

The right of rejecting the lowest or any tender is reserved.

N. V. BAPAT, Curator,
Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay, 28th Aug. 1885.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY next, the 3rd September, 1885, at 12 noon, by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, for Betts Flannel 930, Frocks Canvas 873, Putties Pairs 874, as per schedule, to this Department to be supplied within seven days from date of orders.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Store-keeper General.
Commissariat Store-keeper General's Office, Bombay, 29th August, 1885.

NOTICE.

WRITTEN OFFERS for the PURCHASE of a VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY situate near the Parell Road, the Delisle Road and the Haines Road, Byculla, and which is being sold under a Judge's order in Suit No. 156 of 1881, of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 20th day of January, 1885, will be received by Mr. F. H. DE BRITO, Receiver of the Estate of the late ANTONIO DOMINGOS DE SOUZA, at his office in the High Court, Bombay, up to 17th day of September, 1885.

The sale will be subject to certain conditions of sale which, together with the particulars of the property, may be seen either at the said office of the Receiver or at the office of Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, No. 2, Green-street, Fort.

Offers will be received either for the purchase of the whole property or for any one or more of the lots.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer. Dated this 29th day of August, 1885.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Solicitors for the Receiver.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATHA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 10th September, 1885, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1885.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 10th September, 1885, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 29th August, 1885.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.
PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Hips, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

TO CONTRACTORS.

WANTED for the Warora Colliery, a CONTRACTOR to undertake the cutting and raising of Coal.

Particulars and Copies of Articles of Agreement to be had of the Deputy Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, Warora, to whom applications should be addressed.

J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager.
Wardha Coal State Railway, Nagpur.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 (B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act II (B.C.) of 1885. Issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years. Interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

TENDERS are invited for a LOAN of SEVENTY-FIVE LAKHS OF RUPEES at 4½ per cent. interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act II (B. C.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July, 1885, Part I, page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on 1st October, 25 per cent. on 1st November, and the balance on 1st December, 1885, into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts. The Bank of Bengal's receipts for the payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalment, will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to enface debentures issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by drafts on India.

Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Dock Loan, 1885," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the sixteenth day of September 1885, accompanied by either Government Promissory Notes equal in value to, or a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for, 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary
Port Commissioners' Office, dated 23rd July, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TRICYCLES of best Coventry-make, with ball bearings, double-driving gear, and all the latest improvements. Also a few for children.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

THE HOLBORN BRUSH and SOAP STAND. Re. 1, each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED a COMPOUNDER. Must be thoroughly efficient. Apply THOMSON AND TAYLOR.

A HORSE WANTED for a BROUGHAM, above 14-3. "A.B.C.," care of this paper.

EAU-DE-COLOGNE, Perfumery, etc. Wanted employment by a Distiller, who understands also the manufacture of Cognacs, Wines. Apply "M. C.," this office.

LATE H. H. AGA ALI SHAH'S Cabinet and Carte-de-Visite size PHOTOS can now be had from Messrs. P. VACCINO and Co., Meadows-street, Fort. Price—Cabinet Photo one rupee; Carte-de-Visite eight annas.

BODGER WARBURTON & CO., WINE and SPIRIT IMPORTERS. Price-list on application.

WANTED, a NEWSPAPER AGENT AT BOMBAY. Address—*The Observer Press*, Ootacamund.

DRIED HERBS, for seasoning Thyme, Parsley, Mint, Sage and Mixed Herbs.—PEARSE & Co.

AT Ootacamund, Neilgherries Hills, for Sale "Longwood Hotel." For particulars apply to the PROPRIETRESS.

FOLDING AND DECK CHAIRS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10. Very convenient.—At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED a FRENCH COOK for the Cumballa Family Hotel, Bombay. Liberal wages given to a thoroughly competent man.

FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Druggists, Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London. Medical advice free.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons.—Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct.—Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2-8 per 100. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, annas 8; postage free.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moigneaux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 54-8 per case.

COME AND SEE, the new Moss Work MAJOLICA, never before seen in Bombay. Prices wonderfully cheap. Inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FLORIDA WATER, "Fountain of Youth Brand." is superior to all others. Try a bottle. Small Bottle As. 5. Large bottles As. 11.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

EAU-DE-COLOGNE just received. Tartalesbur's Jersey Eau-de-Cologne. Patronised by Her Majesty. Try a bottle and you will never use any other. Small Barrel ans. 4. Large Barrel Re. 1.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE at Girgaum Back-road. For particulars apply to PAVRI & RAGHUNATH, Architects, No. 28, Meadow-st.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET Kuthoke's Building opposite Messrs. Graham and Co., two airy rooms with furniture or without. Apply to N. R. Kuthoke, at Curranee and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 dgrs. Snowflake, Rs. 4-8; 125 refined, Rs. 3-8, for sale. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., 13, Meadows-street. One case contains two tins of oil.

£6 466 527·17·5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other documents relating to the same. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 1 anna.

"DEANE" double acting STEAM PUMPS in Stocks for 1200, 2800 and 4000 gallons per hour. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, 11, Hummum Street, Bombay.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pellisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badnam, Pile & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO LET, part or whole, a large building, three-storied, well adapted for business, good locality for shop in Chuckla-street. For particulars apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., 11, Hummum-street, or Chuckla-street.

FOR SALE, an English 4 wheel DOG-CART for pair of horses, a district Tonga and harness, a Schiedmeyer Piano, a set of Jubbulpore Tents. All in good order. Also a white Pegu Pony, strong, handsome, and quiet to ride and drive. Apply Col. GREIG, R. E., Poona.

LOST, stolen or strayed from the Government hulk "Auckland" on the 27th instant, a small white fox terrier bitch, black patch over left eye, short tail, and bearing a plated collar, answers to the name of "SUZY." Whoever brings the same to Captain G. WILSON, Government Dockyard, will receive Ten Rupees reward.

WARREN'S PATENT BROILERS.—Gentlemen's Tiffin Baskets, Dram Flasks, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Portmonnaies, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

TENDERS FOR LIGHTERAGE.

THE undersigned invite SEALED TENDERS for the work of shipping their bags of seed and grain, bales of cotton, &c., from the Native Jetty as well as from Keamari for the year 1886.

Full particulars of the terms of the contract, probable quantities to be lightered and amount of security required will be furnished on application.

Tenders will be received up to the 30th September, 1885, but the undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

RALLI BROTHERS, Agency.
Kurrachee, 8th August, 1885.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficacy and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazar.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ dhoties.
7 „ colored sarees.
1 „ scarlet army cloth.
23 drums alkali for bleaching cotton, linen, silk or wool.
10 cases each 159 toughened sheet glasses.
2 „ toughened glass mortars.
1 „ gas fittings.
3 bales soda water corks.
12 English and Persian fowls.
1 case buggy whips.

By order of Doongersey Purmanund and on account and at the risk of Aga Meerza Mahomed Ally—
Ex s. s. Clan MacDonald.
F M B 5112 16—5 cases each 100 pieces T red printed jacconets 32 in. 20 yards.

AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome light second hand glass fronted brougham.
1 do. English built brougham in very good order.
1 do. English built light mail phaeton in very good order.

Any carriages and horses which may be offered.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, handsome China flower vases, table ornaments, oleographs, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of BRYCE GORDON, Esq. the same comprises cut glassware, dinner dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet and pickle frames, breakfast cruet, vegetable dishes, spoons and forks, salvers, table and chamber candlesticks, knives and forks, and french-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture consisting of drawingroom, dining, writing, pier wash hand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy and dining room chairs, sideboard whatnot hat and gown stand, teapoys, book shelf, bedsteads, chests of drawers, glass door almyras, screens, dressing glasses, bedroom chairs, clothes press, table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, flower vases and pots, carpets, clocks, pictures, books, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, &c.

Property on view.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd September, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Land's End, little far from Kessowjee Naek's bungalow, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery, handsome large size pier glasses, rich chandeliers, hanging argand lamps, handsome Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome large size flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs, an ice-making machine, an iron stove, &c., the property of THARIABHOY TOPAN, Esq., the same comprises star cut glassware, handsome, dinner dessert and breakfast services, plated breakfast cruet, tea and coffee service, biscuit box, decanter stands, spoons and forks, butter pot, round writing table, chamber and piano candlesticks, reading lamps, table cutlery, tea trays, solar lamp and frenchpolished blackwood, teakwood and inlaid satinwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room, writing, oval, dressing and washhand tables, round tables, and teapoys with marble tops, richly carved chiffoniers, whatnot, dumb waiter, handsome chiffonier with mirror glass, a set of handsome drawingroom furniture, such as couches, chairs and easy chairs, handsome ornament stand with mirror glass, ottoman, iron bedsteads, inlaid satinwood dressing table with dressing glass and washhand table, glass door, wardrobe single and double door almyras with mirror glasses handsome dressing table with cheval glass, reclining couches, single cot, chest of drawers, office and American chairs, hat and umbrella stands with mirrors, iron teapoys, wall bracket with mirror, clothes press, single and double screens, handsome large size flower vases, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, 1 and 4 light hanging argand lamps, 6 and 8 light chandeliers, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, table covers, oleographs in gilt frames, hanging vase lamps, large water filter, bath and dispense room furniture, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th September, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, above Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Jewellers, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain inlaid household furniture, best plate-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Persian and Brussels carpets, superior oleographs and other pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, jail made coir matting, &c., the property of T. H. STEPHENS, Esq., Surgeon Dentist.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF ENGINE AND BOILERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th Sept, 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of Mr. Pilcher's Bungalow, at Victoria Road, Byculla,

One portable double-cylinder engine and boiler, cylinders 8½ in. diameter, stroke 12 in., flydriving wheel, 2 feed pumps and valves governor, steam gauge, iron chimney, &c. (no wheels).

One semi-multitubular boiler with iron chimney.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis-road Byculla, in the buildings known as the old Byculla Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments and flower vases, oleographs, lamps, carpets, [illegible] &c., the property of H. STREETER, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 31st August, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender Water, Biscuits, Candles, Soap, &c., at Jackeria Musjid.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, by order of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Memon Siddick Noor Mahomed, the stock-in-trade of his shop consisting of eau-de-cologne, soap, candles, peppermint, biscuits, lemonades, towels, and other miscellaneous articles.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Altamont Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, hanging 3 and 5 lights kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of A. K. OLLIVER, Esq. The same comprises rich fern pattern glassware, very handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best platedware such as ice pitcher, cruet and pickle-stands, tea set, biscuit box, breakfast companion, toast rack, a set of spoons and forks, cutlery by Mappin, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture such as a telescopic, dining table in 4 pieces with screw key, sideboard, whatnot dumb waiter, Madras and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long arm, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and half-backed sofas, centre ottoman, chiffoniers, ornament stands, teapoys with marble top, centre flowerstand, Brussels and velvet pile carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, one firstrate musicalbox playing 6 tunes, fancy China wall brackets, hatstand with mirror, handsome iron fourpost bedstead with spring mattress, teakwood Madras pattern double cot, handsome dressing and washing tables with marble top, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, single and double door almyras with plate glass, bedroom light chairs, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, child's perambulator, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th September at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Lodge, No. 1, Tardeo, opposite the Tardeo police chowkey, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid rosewood sweet-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne (nearly new) a handsome oakwood nine stops harmonium (American organ) by Derby Cown U. S. A. (very little used), a splendid eight tune musical box, with dancing girls, (in first rate order, Brussels and velvet carpets, superior oil paintings, other pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, a strong built boat-shaped phaeton, a strong trotting horse, sets of single and double harness, gentleman and lady's side saddle, &c. &c., the property of JOHN HUNT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Clare Road, Byculla, next to the Pallonjee Hotel.

On MONDAY, the 7th September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Administrators of the estate of the late Mr. M. S. Moses, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of ground formerly Government ground with the messuage, bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Byculla, commonly called or known by the name of "Kay's Hall," containing by admeasurement 10,323 ten thousand three hundred and twenty-three square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 124 and 231 and new No. 13,626, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 12 and new No. 14, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north and east by property known as the "Huntley Cottage," on the south and south-east partly by a public road and partly by property belonging to His Highness Aga Khan, and on the west partly by the race-course and partly by other property belonging to the said Aga Khan known by the name of "Clare Hall," and which said premises "Kay's Hall" are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 12th of September, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood inlaid French polished, plain and carved household furniture (made to order), best electroplated ware very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate full-toned rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in good order, a handsome fish aquarium with golden fish, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt, frame handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a Chubb's fireproof safe, a pair of handsome fast-trotting chesnut Arab galloways, 14 hands, a handsome fast trotting bay Arab horse, 14½ hands, showy, a strong-built broker's half shigram, a set of brass mounted harness by Grant and Son, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. A. BEYTS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 31st August, 1885.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd September, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
2 casks brass wire.
40 „ pints and quarters Export beer.
1 „ coloured lappets.
1 „ white nansooks.
5 „ white jacconets.
3 bales grey dhoties.
5 „ grey shirtings.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 31st August, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of Choice Wines, Liqueur, German Beer, Fancy Articles, Morocco Albums, Mechanic toys, Rich Oleographs, Table Screens, Washing Machine with Ringer and Mangler, Ladies Companion, Household Furniture, Glassware, Portrait frames, Album with Music, House Barometer, Dress Pins, Marking Ink, Deed Box, Clocks, Flower pot in glass dome, Books, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 5th September 1885, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows-streets, Fort, all the above wines, fancy goods, furniture, &c., in small convenient lots.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 31st August, 1885.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & SKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co. Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior in that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not to ure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1879.
JUNIOR
ARMY AND NAVY
STORES,
LIMITED, YORK HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
Capital ... ... £200,000.
Total Sales, to 30th June 1885 (about) .. £2,000,000.

Established, upon the Co-operative principle, for the supply of the best articles of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest remunerative prices, to Officers of the Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces, and to their families.

DEPARTMENTS

Groceries, Fancy Fruits, Provisions, Wines, Tobacco, Cigars, Drugs, Guns, Fishing Tackle, Portmanteaus, Games, Barrack Furniture, Drapery, Mantles, Millinery, Ladies' Outfitting, Wedding and Indian Outfits, Linens, Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silver and Electro Plate, Optical Instruments, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Boots and Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Books and Music, Saddlery, Waterproofs, Goods, Tailoring and Accoutrements, Hats, Gent's Furnishery, Outfits for India, Oriental Goods, Ironmongery, Glass, ery, Brushes, Ivory Goods, Lamps, China and Gen. Furniture, Musical Instruments, House, Estate, and General Agency, Photographs, &c.

Officers' Mess and Regimental Canteen Accounts opened with Regiments on service in India upon favourable terms, full particulars of which, with Export Price List, will be supplied upon application to the Society's Agents in India:

Bombay .... B. J. Boxey & Co,
Kurrachee .... T. R. McLellan & Co.
Madras .... Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta and Rangoon.. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.
Colombo .... Spence, Wallis & Co.
Teheran, Ispahan, Tabriz .... Ziegler & Co.

Application for Shares (£1 each), Life Tickets or Annual Tickets, and General Price List can be also made to the above Agents.

BANKERS for INDIA.......... THE AGRA BANK.

Members can transmit Orders direct to London for execution, or through the Society's agents, paying for goods against delivery by the Agent, or receive Bills of Lading on payment of Invoice to any of the Branches of the Agra Bank.

N.B.—Upon all Orders amounting to £3 and upwards an allowance is made by the Society of 1½ per cent. upon the total value of the order towards the cost of carriage and freight.

Good shipped by the Society at a specially low rate of shipping charges.

Communications addressed to the Secretary at the Head Store in London will receive prompt attention.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time tables and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22 ,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON,
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.
E. E. Sassoon, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.
C.D. Bottomley, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, September 15, 1884.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry......Rs.	50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole .... „	54 0	Rs. 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne .... „	44 0	..
Dry Elite „ .... „	46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry .... „	38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra............ Rs.	40 0	..
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer.................Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer .... „	16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer .... „	17 0	„ 20 0
Leibfraumilch .... „	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein .... „	21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg.............. „	25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer .... „	25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner .... „	28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg .... „	34 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen ....Rs.	...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner.................. „	..	„ 15 0
Hochheimer .... „	..	„ 18 0
Brauneberger .... „	15 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch .... „	..	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg ...... „	18 0	„ 21 0
Rudesheimer .... „	23 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg .... „	28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger.................. „	28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger .... „	34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger .... „	35 0	„ 38 0
[illegible]ENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne ....Rs.	18 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds ....Rs.	13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons .... „	16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Leoville .... „	19 0	...
Chateau Lafitte .... „	23 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc.............. Rs.	12 0	...
Cru de Barreyre .... „	16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret .... Rs.	17 0	...
Chateau Romer .... „	16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz .... „	15 0	„ 17
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy......Rs.	21 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann .... „	21 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules „	29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** „	34 0	...
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay.....................Rs.	21 0	...
Chambertin .... „	26 0	...
WHISKEY.		
Bon Accord ....Rs	18 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey ..... „	19 0	...
Thistle Blend „ *** .... „	24 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli ....Rs.	6 4	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener Beer .... „	5 12	„ 3 12
Export Beer................. „	5 4	„ ...
Flower & Son's Ale.......... „	4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles................	5 12	..
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints..............		Rs. 25 0
Vin Marasque „ 21 Bottles		„ 40 0
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel .... Rs.	28 0	Rs. ..
Italian Vermouth .... „	17 0	..
Do. do Superior........ „	19 0	..
Do. do Finest.......... „	20 0	..
		Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		Rs. 1 0
Do. do do tins		„ ..
PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest..........	per 1 lb. tin	0 10½
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams, Danish, finest smoked....	per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins...........	from 20—50 per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Per tin	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) ......Rs.	1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages) .... „	1 6	„ ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)........ „	1 6	„ ...
Asparagus .... „	2 8	„ ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut...... „	1 4	„ 0 12
Cellery .... „	0 14	„ ...
White Cabbage in Butter ..... „	0 15	„ 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine..... „	1 4	„ 0 12
Red do. do. .... „	1 2	„ 0 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus....................Rs.	2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery .... „	...	„ 0 12
French Bean .... „	...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans.............. „	...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages.............. „	...	„ 1 8
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine.... „	...	„ 1 0
Small Sausages .... „	...	„ 1 6
Pease for Soup .... „	...	„ 1 12

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 21st August 1885.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OF THE ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Burmah (s), from Kurrachee; and Inch Longa (s), from Tyne.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 29th:—Sorrento (s), for Hull; Orion (s), Hongkong; and Khalif (s), Naples.

FAIR.—The annual Mankeswar Fair will be held to-morrow at Gunpowder-road, Mazagon.

LOST PROPERTY.—Cursondass Nanjee, residing in Hornby-road, has reported that a gold armlet, valued at Rs. 100, dropped from the arm of his infant child, and was lost, on Friday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Henzada entered the dock on Thursday; the s.s. Badsworth, Highfield, and Clan Buchanan entered, and the s.s. Cathay, Nedjed, and Sorrento left, on Saturday.

THEFT.—Nana Krishna, *alias* Bhiva Krishna, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan upon two charges of stealing a copper pot and a brass vessel. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic on this railway for the week ending the 22nd Aug. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 20,081. The decrease in goods traffic was 32,824 maunds.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the House of Correction, on the body of Ebrahim Ismail, aged 29 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail, undergoing a term of three years' rigorous imprisonment, but as he suffered from phthisis he was admitted a patient in the jail hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by phthisis.

THE CASE AGAINST A PARSEE WOMAN.—In the case of Jaijee, the Parsee woman who has been committed to the next criminal sessions, and who was remanded to jail, Superintendent Macdermott made an application to Mr. Cooper on Saturday for the removal of the prisoner to hospital. The application was made on account of the delicate state of Jaijee's health. The woman was removed to the Obstetric Institution of the J. J. Hospital.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Shaik Memon-street on the body of Ruttonbai, aged 25 years. Deceased was the wife of one Nuggindas, a pearl borer. She became insane about six months ago, and frequently absented herself from home. On Saturday morning an alarm was raised that a woman had fallen into a well in that locality, and subsequently the police recovered her body from it by means of drags. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Nagoo Visram, aged 50 years. Deceased was a labourer on the permanent way of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, working between Parell and Dadar junction. On Thursday evening, while he was walking along the line, he was knocked over by a passing railway engine, sustaining a fracture of his right leg and other internal injuries, from which he died on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Purshotum Lilladhur, aged 18 years. Deceased was a tally-man in the service of a landing and shipping muccadum. On Saturday afternoon he was working on board a prow lying at Carnac-bunder. Some of his fellow-workmen were indulging in a little horseplay, and one of them, named Bechoo, in passing between the deceased and another man, pushed them asunder with his body, causing the deceased to fall overboard into the sea. He was drowned before any assistance could be rendered. His dead body was recovered by the police about three-quarters of an hour after the occurrence. The jury found that Bechoo was guilty of a rash and negligent act in causing the death of the deceased.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—Mr. C. S. Nazir, who has been for the last twenty years so closely identified with theatrical movements in Bombay, takes his farewell benefit this evening at the Gaiety, under the patronage of the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and Sir William Wedderburn. As will be seen from our advertisement columns, the programme is full of interest. Almost all the principal Parsee actors of Bombay have come forward to take part in the entertainment. This is a well-deserved compliment to Mr. Nazir, and a fitting close to his long and chequered theatrical career. It would not be far beyond the mark to say that no caterer of amusement in India has seen ups and downs of life to the extent that Mr. Nazir has done, and has managed to come out so well. Mr. Nazir goes to England shortly as the manager of the Parsee troupe, and we have no doubt that the promoters of the movement have selected the best man available in Bombay for the purpose. We wish Mr. Nazir every success, and trust he will be adequately rewarded for the sacrifices he has made for the welfare of the profession.

AFFRAY AMONGST LIQUOR LICENSE-HOLDERS.—Mahadoo Kessew and Pandoorung Soorkajee appeared on Saturday before Mr. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, to answer a charge preferred against them by Luximon Tooccaram of voluntarily causing hurt to him with a stick. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, instructed by Mr. Jamsetjee B. Kanga, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Perozeshaw Mehta, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna, appeared for the defence. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant and his father were owners of two licenses for selling country-liquor up to the last auction sale of liquor licenses, when a brother of the first accused out-bid the former owner and purchased the license for a shop at Coombarwada for Rs. 700 in excess of last year's price. Tooccaram, the former owner, and the father of the complainant, did not vacate the shop, although his license had lapsed, but rented another that was available, and took possession, thus putting the purchaser to inconvenience. On an evening about the end of July the license purchaser, assisted by his brother Mahadoo, the first accused, and four or five others, entered the shop of the complainant's father at the Northbrook Gardens, threw the furniture on the road, and were attempting to take forcible possession, when the police interfered; and again on the night of the 5th inst. the complainant was waylaid by the two accused, who assaulted him with sticks. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that this was a glaring instance of the demoralising effect of selling liquor licences by public auction. Both the accused were convicted and fined, the first Rs. 100, and the other Rs. 50. Rs. 50 of the fine was awarded to the complainant, and he paid it into the police-court poor-box.

THE LATE MR. GOKHALE.—The following is a copy of a letter of condolence addressed by Professor Wordsworth to Mr. N. V. Gokhale:—Elphinstone College, Friday, August 28.—My dear Mr. Gokhale,—I cannot easily express to you how shocked and distressed I was to hear yesterday of the fatal termination of your dear brother's illness. The untimely death of one so young and so gifted, whose life seemed so full of promise, must be felt by every one who hears of it; even by those who never knew him, and have been in no way associated with the hopes which his past career so largely warranted. But my own feelings have been more painfully touched; for I can assure you that in losing him I feel that I have lost a dear and valued friend, and that too at the very time when he was entering on a sphere of duty in which all who knew him anticipated that he would do amiable service, and earn great distinction. Events of this character, more than any others in this "unintelligible world," as Wordsworth calls it, make the heaviest demands on our patience and faith; and if I feel this how much more must you and the other members of your family feel it, whose opportunities for appreciating the many excellent qualities of our departed friend were so much greater than my own. I was first attracted to your dear brother by the quickness and keenness of his mind, his strong intellectual interests, and the originality and independence of his mind, qualities which distinguished him, as Mr. Jacob told me last year, when he was quite a boy. When I came to know him better, I was drawn to him by his many amiable qualities and a charm of manner to which few can have been insensible. For many reasons social intercourse between Englishmen and Hindus is a difficult, precarious, and often unfruitful business. If in my intercourse with him I was never sensible of those difficulties, I attribute that first of all to his singular openness and independence of character, and secondly, to that fine "intellectual conscience" which enforced complete sincerity in all his relations with others. Please express to all the members of your family my deep sympathy with their present grief and believe me, yours, W. WORDSWORTH.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 25th August as compared with that for the 18th August:—

	August 18.			August 25.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,58,159	15	0	41,58,159	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,21,02,256	1	4	2,07,40,145	15	10
Other Deposits	2,62,24,292	15	10	2,79,57,769	14	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,86,074	5	2	4,38,169	1	6
Sundries	12,37,336	2	7	12,35,108	13	1
Rs...	7,44,08,119	7	11	7,45,29,353	12	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	73,02,668	6	0	65,99,918	10	0
Other authorised Invtmts	57,74,365	0	0	56,58,687	8	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	74,07,006	13	8	68,87,618	14	10
Credits on do. ..	82,62,410	13	8	81,44,732	8	6
Bills Discounted..........	1,51,38,916	1	0	1,64,67,380	1	8
Balances with other Banks	1,74,337	2	7	1,90,820	10	9
Bullion	32,737	13	9	32,827	8	9
Dead Stock	11,60,266	7	1	11,59,564	0	7
Stamps	8,384	2	0	8,944	13	0
Sundries..................	8,48,800	1	8	8,27,869	8	4
Cash at Head Office......	1,21,11,918	7	4	1,27,98,961	15	7
Do. at Branches	1,62,46,310	3	2	1,57,51,977	8	4
Rs...	7,44,08,119	7	11	7,45,29,353	12	2

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GONDAL STATE.

THE annual report of this State which has just been issued gives the following interesting information:—

A month before the close of the year preceding that under report the Thakor Saheb was associated as Joint Administrator with Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Nutt. The most important event of the year was that, on the 25th August, 1844, the Joint Administration was brought to a close, and the Thakor Saheb formally placed in sole charge of his State. The installation ceremony was performed by Colonel E. W. West, Political Agent. For three months after the installation Lieutenant-Colonel Nutt remained in office as adviser to the Thakor Saheb, and on the termination of that period that officer left Gondal on 26th November. Another important event was that H. E. Sir James Fergusson, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, honored this State with a visit. H. E. arrived at Gondal, the capital of this State, on the 21st November, 1884, and at Dhoraji, an ancient city and emporium of commerce, on the 24th idem.

In January last, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was pleased to nominate the Thakor Saheb a Fellow of the University of Bombay. It is needless to say that the Thakor Saheb was much pleased with this distinction conferred upon him in the early part of his career.

On the opening of the winter term of the Rajkumar College, Kunvars Balubha and Bhanbha, sons of Jareja Jalumsing, a Bhayad of the Thakor Saheb, were sent to that very useful institution, where the Thakor Saheb himself had received a liberal education. Their fees, and all the expenses of their maintenance at the College, including the pay of a musaheb and tutor, are defrayed by the State. To testify his sense of the value of the College and of the advantages he had personally derived from it, the Thakor Saheb has contributed a sum of Rs. 25,000 to the Endowment Fund of the College and founded an annual prize worth Rs. 100, called the Gondal Prize, to be awarded to the first Kunvar in the first class. For this latter object a sum of Rs. 2,500 has been paid into the Agency Treasury to be invested in Government Paper, which realizes interest of Rs. 100 per annum. The Thakor Saheb also has presented the College, as a memorial of his stay there, with a collection of books and suitable book-cases. For this purpose he has assigned a sum of Rs. 5,000 out of which Rs. 4,447 have already been devoted to the object, for which they were intended, by the College authorities.

The Revenue Commissioner's place was vacant when the reins of government of his State were received by the Thakor Saheb. Rao Saheb Krishnashankar Lalshankar was appointed to this very important post, his services having been obtained from Government. After gaining experience of the revenue business of this State he has been able to propose certain reforms in the Revenue Department, which are under contemplation.

In December last, the Political Agent recommended the introduction of Vighoti, a cash assessment system, in place of the existing system of payment of [illegible] in kind, on the cotton produce. But it was [illegible] possible to find an average of the Vajé paid during the last five years on a given piece of land in which cotton was produced, as, under the existing system, neither the total produce nor the Vajé of each field is separately shown in the books of the Revenue Department. It was therefore not practicable to carry out the recommendation of the Political Agent, although it is the desire of the Thakor Saheb to do away with the Vaje system, which is a fruitful source of corruption amongst the subordinate Revenue Officials, by introducing in its place the Vighoti system, which is equally beneficial to both the cultivators and the State. But before effecting such an important change much time and forethought should be given to this subject. It already engages the serious attention of the Thakor Saheb.

A Bhayadi Court was established in the beginning of March last, with a view to despatch business in connection with Giras cases between the Bhayads and Mulgrasias and this State, and Mr. Jayashankar Lalshankar, the late Joint Administrator,—an officer of experience in such cases,—was selected as the Judge of the Court. A regular Forest Department was organized in October last at a monthly cost of Rs. 800. Mr. Valubhram Mulji, an experienced officer of the Government Forest Department, has been appointed as Superintendent, his services having been obtained from Government. A set of rules was framed in consultation with the Revenue Department and sanctioned by the Thakor Saheb for the guidance of the Superintendent. Syed Ismael bin Syed Abdulla resigned his appointment of Superintendent of Police at the end of August last, and Mr. Madhav Rao Pandurang was appointed in his place. The latter has served Government in the Thagi and Dacoity Department, and his services were obtained in the usual course from Government. Before his appointment as Superintendent of Police he had acted as such during the absence of Syed Ismael.

There was a large pecuniary claim of over five lakhs of rupees filed by one Avalkunvar of Joonaghud and a counter claim of an equally large sum was made against her by this State. This very long-standing case was amicably settled in October last, the State paying Rs. 12,000 to the lady and obtaining a release from her in satisfaction of her claim. This brought to an end what would otherwise have been a costly litigation. A village hitherto enjoyed by Bay[illegible] Shri Bahonjiba, widow of the late Kurmar Shri P[illegible]athirajji, was resumed in October last, with the consent of the lady, by the State, and a liberal cash assignment made to her in lieu thereof.

On the occasion of the installation, the Thakor Saheb increased the Jivai (which is paid in cash) to his three Ranis and to Bai Shri Bahonjiba, by Rs. 2,000 each.

There was a large number of servants in the Khangi Department, in receipt of daily rations from the Durbari Kothar and of a small stipend each. The Kothar was done away with and an adequate increase made to each man's pay so as to cover the ration charges. Some of these were idlers and others too old and infirm to be able to render any service. The latter were pensioned off and the former employed in the police and such other departments as could absorb them.

This Report embraces, for the purposes of Revenue Administration, the period of the Sumvat year 1940, ending 18th October, 1884, and for that of General Statistics the official year ending 31st March, 1885. The season has been an exceptionally favourable one. The rainfall during Sumvat 1939, on which depended the harvesting prospects of the year under report, was below the average of the preceding five years, but it was seasonable to the crops and consequently there was a bumper harvest. The rainfall in Sumvat 1940 was not only above the average, but was excessive and unseasonable, so that the harvest of Sumvat 1941 is expected to be mea[illegible].

The public health has been good on the whole, the year ending 31st March, 1885, exhibited general depression on prices of except in "Mag," "Adud," foreign or imported rice, ghee, and sweet and cocoanut oils.

The general condition of the people is at present far from flourishing. Low prices prevail and both the Kunbi and the trader make but scanty profits. The general depression of trade all over the Presidency has its effects in these parts also, although it is not felt to its full extent, owing to the favourable prices of cotton which have prevailed for some time past, and which are, of course, profitable to the producer of raw articles, however unprofitable they may be to the mill-owners of Bombay or to the exporters of cotton to Europe.

There are two surveys, viz., the City Survey and the Revenue Survey. The City Survey work now consists only in giving certificates of ownership in Gondal, Dhoraji, and Upleta, setting Durbar lands to applicants in these places, and correcting mistakes in the survey maps and records after due enquiry. The Revenue Survey work is confined to measuring disputed holdings, and measuring and preparing plans of lands in dispute between the State and the Girasias. The Vahivat or Revenue Administration of all the Khalsa villages is conducted on what is called the "Chokha Bhag" system in contradiction to what is termed the "Mela Bhag" system which still prevails to some extent, that is to say, in regard to such of the Jivaidary villages as are not yet brought under the Chokha Bhag system. Of this latter six villages were brought under the Chokha Bhag system during the last year. There still remain sixteen Jivaidary villages to be settled under the Chokha Bhag system. The necessary statements in regard to these have since been prepared, and it now remains to settle the affair with the Jivaidars and the cultivators concerned. It is hoped that this will be done before the end of the current year, and the Chokha Bhag system introduced in these villages from the next year.

The strength and cost of the Stipendiary Police is 1[illegible]2 mounted and 1,378 foot, Rs. 1,04,646 is the cost per annum including Rs. 15,346 contributed by the Municipality. The number of offences reported is nearly the same as last year, whilst the percentage of conviction is a little less. The value of property stolen was greater than last year, whilst the percentage of recovery is smaller. This is explained by the fact that in dacoity cases a large amount of property was carried away by the robbers to another jurisdiction, and the information of the dacoities reached the police late. Four murders were committed this year against three cases, reported last year. The murderers were convicted in three cases, in one of which sentence of death was passed by the Huzur Court subject to the confirmation of Government, who modified it to one for transportation for life, the sentence being carried out in the Gondal Jail. There were two cases of dacoity against three reported last year. The offenders in one of them were four Sindhis who were Chowkidars on the Virpur-Gondal road and two Miyanas. They were all apprehended, and five of them convicted and sentenced to undergo seven years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, and one, a Miyana, discharged for want of proof. In the other case the offenders were eight in number. They were Khants by caste. Two of them were arrested and they await trial before the First Class Magistrate of Dhoraji. Sixteen cases of robbery were reported this year against thirteen last year. They were not of any heinous nature, most of them being robberies in fields and some on the highways. Out of sixteen cases nine were detected, in which fifteen persons were apprehended against three of whom only convictions could be brought home. No mail robbery took place last year. There are Chowkidars within the Gondal limit on the Rajkot-Gondal and Gondal Virpur roads, under a mucoadum, who is personally held responsible for any crime and consequent loss of property on these ads. There are two outlaws against this State or rather against their own brethren the Barayas of Bhayavadar. They have committed two acts of mischief by fire. A party of special police, mounted and foot, was detailed in search of them. This at least had one desired effect, viz., prevention of further crime by them. One of these outlaws has been apprehended by the Nowanuggur police as an accomplice with certain outlaws against that State. This man will be brought to justice on his surrender to this State. It is now obligatory on the Fouzdars and Naeb Fouzdars to pass an examination qualifying them for those posts.

In Civil and Criminal Justice there was an increase of 135 in the number of cases filed and a decrease of 42 in that disposed of during the year 1884-85 as contrasted with 1883-84. The value of civil suits filed in the year 1883-84 was Rs. 1,43,928, while it was Rs. 1,55,008 in 1884-85 showing an increase of Rs. 11,080. During the year under report 1,315 decrees were executed against 1,147 last year, showing an increase of 168. The balance remaining unexecuted at the end of this year was 803 against 74 last year. There are various circumstances which prevent speedy execution of decrees, and hence the large balance in hand. During the year 16 cases were committed to the Sessions against 11 last year; 13 cases were disposed of before the end of the year and three were pending trial, they being received at the close of the year. The number of persons involved were 23, of whom 15 were convicted and 8 acquitted and discharged. The first class and subordinate magistrates disposed of 524 cases involving 954 persons during the year against 548 cases and 1,016 persons last year, thus showing the decrease of 24 cases and 62 persons. Of the 954 persons charged with the various offences 310 were convicted and 644 acquitted or discharged.

During the year under review 128 documents, valued at Rs. 77,449 were registered, against 109 documents valued at Rs. 72,130, in the preceding year, showing an increase of 18 in the number of documents, and decrease of Rs. 5, 317 in value. The late Joint Administrators have spoken at length about the constitution and administration of the municipalities. The committees consist of official and non-official members, the latter being appointed from the townspeople. They hold periodical meetings and report their proceedings to the Durbar. This year a splendid Municipal Hall has been erected on the Nutt Gate. This Hall was opened by Col. E. W. West, Political Agent in Kattyawar, on the occasion of the installation of the Thakor Saheb on the 25th August last. On the same occasion addresses were presented to the Thakor Saheb by the Gondal and Dhoraji municipalities. Mr. Manekjee Ruttonjee, the Sir Nyayadhish of Gondal, has been President of the Gondal Municipality for two years. He resigned of his own accord the presidentship in November last, and Rao Bahadur Ganesh Govind was nominated in his place.

Last year a quantity of fine wheat called "Bansi" was supplied to cultivators as seed, and the outturn, which was pretty good, is received to be used as seed next year. The total value of cotton produced in the year 1884-85 was Rs. 361,090 against Rs. 244,158 in 1883-84. Irrigation continues to be encouraged by advances from the State Treasury to the cultivators for the purpose of digging wells and by the State contributing one-fourth of their cost. During the year of report 15 new wells were sunk, and there are now 2,810 wells in the State.

The value of imports and exports for the last three years is shown below:—

	1882-83.	1883-84	1884-85
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Imports	25,85,167	23,48,195	23,73,679
Do. Exports	13,28,213	18,04,245	18,04,425

The total value of the trade this year is almost the same as last year. The figures given above cannot be relied upon as quite correct, but they give an approximate idea of the trade. The chief manufactures of this State are cotton and woollen cloth, gold embroidery work, wooden toys, and wood-work turned on lathe, and brass and copper utensils. The cotton chofals, dhotars, towels, etc., the woollen dhablas, the cotton and silk turbans and the wooden toys of Dhraji, the wood-work turned on lathe of Dhoraji and Sarsai, and the metal pots of Gondal are well-known. The demand for these is said to have been fair. There were 685 cotton and 70 wool-weaving hand-loom establishments in the State during the year ending 31st March, 1885, against 630 cotton and 25 wool-weaving establishments during the previous year. It will thus be observed that this industry has prospered during the year of report. The local trade consists chiefly of cotton, yarn, oils, molasses, wool, cereals, hides and skins, as articles of export; and timber, cotton, woollen and silken cloth, gold, silver, and other metals, sugar and ghee, as articles of import.

The total expenditure on all sorts of public works during the year under report was Rs. 1,99,056 against Rs. 1,42,751 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 56,305. A sum of Rs. 9,380 was paid as compensation for houses and shops taken up in widening the bazar roads.

The foundation-stone of the new workshops was laid by the Political Agent, on the occasion of the Thakor Saheb's installation, on the 25th August last. This building is being pushed on, and it is expected to be opened about the beginning of June next. It is a very spacious building, 200'×23' with separate divisions for each branch of the work. A portion of the machinery and plant ordered out from England has arrived. The object of establishing the workshops is not only to manufacture articles of superior quality and better workmanship, but to give encouragement to all sorts of arts by training apprentices in them. The total cost of the buildings and machinery and plants is estimated at Rs. 35,216, viz., Rs. 13,468 for workshops, Rs. 21,748 for machinery. The largest work sanctioned this year was the bridge over the river Moj near Upleta. This bridge will be entirely of masonry, and will consist of 11 segmental arches of 30' span each. The estimated cost of this bridge is Rs. 1,19,175. This bridge, besides serving as a link to the Rajkot-Porebunder-road, will connect the richest and most important Mahals of Upleta and Bhayavadar with Dhoraji,—the headquarters of the division and the terminus of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway.

This is the fourth year since the opening of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. The traffic, both coaching and goods, is increasing every year. The capital outlay returned an interest over 5 per cent. per annum, during the year 1884, thus financially proving the success of the investment. The following figures show the net earnings for the year:—For the 1st half year, Rs. 1,16,559; for the 2nd half-year Rs. 24,535; total Rs. 1,41,094. The capital outlay paid by this State during the year was Rs. 1,01,272, and the total outlay up to the end of the year has been Rs. 27,46,890. It is in contemplation to extend the railway communication in this State, and with this view a committee, composed of the Revenue Commissioner, the State Engineer, and the State Vakil, has been appointed to report on the direction in which the extension would likely prove to be the most successful.

The following is the abstract of income and expenditure for the financial year ending 18th October, 1884:—Gross revenue from all sources, Rs. 14,65,154; gross expenditure of all kinds Rs. 10,75,786. The land revenue amounted to Rs. 10,52,754, which compares most favourably with the preceding years, the season being most favourable, the rain propitious, and the harvest a bumper one. Compared with the last year there is an increase of Rs. 2,34,696 in the revenue, and Rs. 61,198 in the expenditure.

During the year under report 37,542 persons received medical treatment at the State Hospital and dispensaries. The total cost of maintaining which during the year was Rs. 13,223, against Rs. 11,756 last year.

During the year 4,315 births and 2,707 deaths took place, showing an increase to the population of 1,608 sons.

It was the intention of the Thakor Saheb to go into the districts, and, in fact, on two occasions dates were fixed for starting from Gondal, but pressing engagements prevented his wishes being carried out. He hopes, however, to take an early opportunity to visit the principal parts of the State in company with his Chief Karbhari, with whom he works every day in the office, and acquaints himself with the condition of the people. The Revenue Commissioner, however, under orders, visited and travelled into all the Mahals, heard the people's grievances if any, and removed them on the spot as far as possible.

This is the first report of the Thakor Saheb's Adminstration after the Joint Administration came to an end, and he desires to place on record his high sense of the advantage he derived through the help of Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Nutt, with whom he was associated as Joint Administrator for six months before being placed in sole charge of the State.

BEZANJI MERWANJI
Chief Karbhari, Gondal.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 31.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

291-83—Thakoredas and D.—Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee vs Peroo Mahomed and others—Macfarlane and E, and Payne, G and S.

In the matter of the trustees and mortgages powers Act 28 of 1866 and in the matter of the estate of Thucker Rowjee Jersey deceased—Khimjee Jewa—Petitioner—Payne, G, and S, for Petitioner.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

208-84—In person (a pauper)—Siwoo Krishna vs Jetha Bhara and others—Khunderao M—Part heard.

97-82—Bomanjee and H—Amature Rahimon Beebee vs. Mahomedi Begum and another—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

304-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Sedick Hajee Abdoola vs. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson B and D and Payne and G and S.

319-84—Jefferson B and D—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Ahmed Sattar vs. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others Payne G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

122-80—Ardaseer and H—The New Alexandra S and W Co, vs Vadilal Sakurchund and others—Jefferson, B and D.—Part heard.

50-84—Jefferson, B and D—Ramji Sittiba, vs Rahimtoola Bhaijibhai—Macfarlane and E.

150-85—Balkrishna and B—(For pauper)—Bhasker Mahadeo, vs Gungabai—Shamrao P.

206-85—Cralle, L and O—James Bevis and others, vs. Khetsey Kheasey and others—Macfarlane and E.

185-85—Shamrao P—Haridas Korjee vs Gangjee Lukhmidas—Muljee B B.

93-84—Tyabjee and D—Soolemanjee Essajee vs Bodul Dossajee—Payne G and S.

MEETING OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MESSRS. KEMP AND COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday at the company's laboratory premises in Armenian-lane, Dr. Blaney presiding. Mr. D. S. Kemp read the directors' report for the year ending 30th June last, which has already appeared in the *Bombay Gazette.*

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said the report gave a full and true account of the state of the company's business. The guaranteed dividend to be paid for three years was 8 per cent.; but so satisfactory was the business done by them that every year the shareholders were paid a higher and increasing dividend, which had risen to so much as 15 per cent. this year. This was greatly due to Mr. Kemp's able management. Mr. Kemp was going to retire from the management, and he would be succeeded by Mr. John Bristed, in whom they would find a man who was trained up in the business, and was quite competent to sustain the high character of the firm.

The motion for the adoption of the report was seconded by Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee and supported by Dr. Shantaram Vithal, who concurred in all that had fallen from Dr. Blaney about Mr. Kemp, and expressed a hope and belief that Mr. Bristed would be able to sustain and carry on the business with the same zeal, energy, and devotion which had distinguished Mr. Kemp. The motion was then carried unanimously.

A dividend was declared of Rs. 26-4 per share, being at the rate of 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital for the past year. Dr. Blaney and Mr. John Macfarlane were re-elected directors, on the motion of Dr. Shantaram Vithal, who said they would be an acquisition to the board. Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. It was agreed to give half a month's pay, amounting altogether to Rs. 1,847, as bonus to the subordinates and employés of the company.

The chairman proposed that the best thanks of the company be tendered to Mr. Kemp for his successful and efficient management during the last three years. The directors had expressed their own opinion of Mr. Kemp in the report just read; and he thought it would be an ungraceful, not to say ungrateful, act on their part to allow Mr. Kemp to go away without the shareholders placing on record their high sense of his services. (Applause.) He would say nothing about Mr. Kemp's zeal, business qualities, and high chemical attainments. He was sure the proposition would commend itself to the hearty approval of all.

Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee, in seconding the resolution, also spoke highly of Mr. Kemp's integrity, ability, and usefulness.

Mr. Macdonald said that since Mr. Kemp was so well thought of by the directors and the public in general, it would be a good thing if the directors could see their way to secure Mr. Kemp's connection with the company's business at home.

The chairman said he believed that wherever Mr. Kemp should go, he would always have the company's interests at heart, and do his best to promote them.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Kemp having briefly replied, the meeting separated.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE third annual general meeting of this company was held on Saturday in Koja Moola. Mr. Jehangir B. Vacha presided. The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting. The directors submit the third report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1885. The press and the ginning factory at Dhulia began to earn from December last, and considering the strong competition and the shortness of the cotton crop in the surrounding districts during the season the result, the directors deem, not unsatisfactory. Manmar being unfavourably placed compared with Chalisgam for securing business, the directors resolved to open a factory at the latter place. A piece of land in a suitable locality was purchased, and buildings for a press and ginning factory were commenced in September last. A Hogart press was purchased, and the ginning and other machinery transferred from Manmar to Chalisgam. Owing to the action of the Collector of Khandesh, the work of the building was put a stop to, without any reason assigned, on the 25th of October. The agents obtained interviews with the Collector and appealed to higher authorities. Ultimately permission was granted to proceed with the work on the 31st of December, on the directors agreeing, on behalf of the company, to purchase at a fair valuation the dak bungalow at Chalisgam from Government whenever required to do so. This delay in the construction of works at Chalisgam acted injuriously to the company's interests. The Manmar property remained useless on account of the removal of part of the machinery while the buildings at Chalisgam did not become ready for work till the season had advanced, and a great part of business diverted elsewhere. What little business was secured at the fag end of the season paid barely its expenses. The number of bales pressed at Dhulia and Chalisgam is 11,821 and the cotton ginned 16,544 cwts. Your directors have found that the value of stock in Bombay has not been included in past accounts which they have done this year. It amounts to Rs. 2,554. The balance at profit and loss account shows a credit of Rs. 10,350-6-1, of which your directors recommend that Rs. 10,000 be expended in payment of a dividend of Rs. 10 per share and the balance Rs. 350-6-1 be carried forward.

The report was adopted, and a dividend of Rs. 10 per share was declared. The retiring director and auditor were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the office-bearers of the company and the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ATTACK UPON A CARRIAGE.

THE decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case of the attack on the carriage of Mr. J. B. Marzban, is considered as being exceedingly lenient by a large portion of the community. The evidence before the magistrate showed that the assailant had taken a dose of intoxicating drug and rendered himself desperate under its influence. The evidence further disclosed that his raving under the fit of insanity boded mischief on his part to the safety of not only Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir but certain other Hindu of this city. Happily he was not in the possession of a club or some other deadly instrument at the time when he made such persistent and successful attempt to force himself into the carriage in spite of all the efforts of Mr. Murzban to keep him out. But the occurrence, such as it was, ought to suggest to the authorities the necessity of protecting the peaceful community from the freaks and rage of such a desperado. Surely it would not do to allow such a well-known bad character to go freely in the streets. After he gets out of jail the police will do well to see that he does not prove himself the occasion of fresh terror and danger to respectable citizens or peaceful wayfarers.

THE CATLEY CASE

Native Opinion, commenting upon a rumour that Government was inclined to remit a part of Catley's sentence, said:—We can never too much insist upon the Bombay Government turning a deaf ear to the agitation that is worked out over the incident. Remission in this case would, we think, be injustice. It will not only be unjust on the merits of the case, but will also be unjust and mischievous in the interest of the public. It will show much weakness in our government, and at the same time create a belief amongst the railway people, first that their disobedience will not be severely dealt with and next that a little manœuvre would be all that is required to release them from the hand of the law. If just a few newspaper-letters, a subcription-list and a memorial would be quite sufficient to exempt them from the consequences of their mistakes, these will come to be repeated pretty often, and then woe to the security of railway travelling.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—We would give much to see the rumour about Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's appointment to the Legislative Council confirmed. But in the nature of things the announcement could be very little more than a rumour. It is not unnatural, however, that the impulsive *Jame* should have stated the matter as he did, seeing that Mr. Dadabhai's name has been suggested by the Indian press off and on for these fifteen years, and that under no Government could such a nomination be more possible than that of Lord Reay. The public have a right to expect that Mr. Dadabhai's great services should be now recognised, though to that gentleman personally the appointment may prove more of a loss than a gain. But for all that, premature announcements are to be deeply regretted, and this is not the first time we have submitted the opinion to our contemporaries.

THE *Indian Spectator*, which wrote with the resolution before it, said:—As a matter of pure grace we wish, personally, that the term had been reduced to three months, that, no doubt, must have been the inclination of His Excellency the Governor too. But personal feeling ought to have no play in the exercise of public duties. Further, we cannot help repeating here that the tone adopted by some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries in discussing this unhappy case could not serve, and as a matter of fact, has not served the interest of the accused driver. We regret this more than any other aspect of the case.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.' Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACTION FOR SHORT DELIVERY OF GOODS.

THIS was a suit brought in the Small Cause Court by Khimjee Jeewa and Co. against the British India Steam Navigation Company to recover the sum of Rs. 1,629-7-1, being the price of 463 bars of iron short delivered ex s. s. Goalpara, belonging to the defendants' fleet. The plaintiffs were the holders of three clean bills of lading for 3,973, 814, and 6,027 bars of iron respectively, and got delivery on arrival of the vessel in September, 1883, of only 3,570 bars out of the first, 805 out of the second, and 5,976 out of the third bill of lading; and they claimed Rs. 1,629-7-1, at the rate of Rs. 7½ per cent. The case first came on for hearing on the 30th April, 1884, when Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. Rustomjee M. Patell represented the defendants. Mr. Rustomjee, for the defendants, contended that the bills of lading were not conclusive evidence of the receipt by them of all the bars mentioned therein. He also raised several technical points, contending that the suit was not maintainable, except by shippers. Mr. Russell admitted that the bills of lading were not conclusive evidence of shipment, and asked for a commission to England to prove the fact. He, however, contended that the plaintiffs, as holders of clean bills of lading, were fully entitled to maintain the suit. His honour held the suit maintainable, and directed a commission to issue to the judge of the City of London County Court.

The suit again came on before his honour on Wednesday last for further hearing, the commission having in the meantime been returned. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs on this occasion, and Mr. Rustomjee again represented the defendants. From the evidence taken on commission it appeared that Messrs. Butt and Co., the shippers, shipped on board the s.s. Goalpara certain bars of iron in four lots, and obtained four bills of lading, one in respect of each lot. The bills of lading in respect of three of such lots were endorsed to plaintiffs, and the fourth to one Megjee Oomersey. In respect of the bill of lading endorsed to Megjee Oomersey, when the bars the subject-matter of the bill were shipped, there was a dispute between the ship's mate and the shipper's tally clerk, the mate saying that 366 bars less than the number mentioned in the bill of lading had been shipped; the tally clerk saying the full number had been shipped. In order to avoid the expense and delay of taking a fresh tally, Messrs. Butt and Co. gave a letter of indemnity to the company in respect of the fourth bill, indemnifying the company against loss on account of a clean bill having been signed for the full number. Mr. Rustomjee, on behalf of the defendants, after the evidence on commission had been read, admitted that the plaintiffs got delivery of only 3,570 bars on the first, 805 on the second, and 5,976 on the third bill of lading. He also admitted the average weight of the short-delivered goods as given by the plaintiffs, if the plaintiffs agreed that the damages amounted to Rs. 7 and not Rs. 7-8-0 a cwt. as claimed. The plaintiffs having agreed to accept that price, Mr. Rustomjee contended that the shippers of all the four lots being the same firm, the defendants were entitled to have their liability reduced at least by the price of the 366 bars. Mr. Rustomjee also contended that the evidence on the commission was not enough to show that all the bars mentioned in the bills had been shipped. His honour, however, held that the plaintiffs had proved their case, and passed judgment in their favour for Rs. 1,519-8-0, with costs, together with Rs. 340, the fees paid to the commissioner in England, and Rs. 85-0-0 professional costs.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Colonel and Mrs Badcock, Rawal Pindi
a Brigadier General Elles, Kamptee
a Mr E Eggleston, Dharwar
a Capt and Mrs Gallachin, Madras
a Lieut Cockram, Secunderabad
a Mr L B Hanna, England
a Maj H Jackson, England
a Mr C H J Norper, England
a Mr A Monies, England
a Mr R GCulloden, Rangoon
a Mr E B Harrison, Abottabad
Mr R W Cox, Kurrachee
a Lieut-Col Barnett
a Lieut Younghusband, Suakin
a Mr T W Seyers, Hyderabad
a Maj and Mrs Eden, Poona
a Maj Hollech
a Mr and Mrs Ryder, Australia
a Mr W A Lawrence, Melbourne
a Mr Paul, Madras
Mr H Derry, Madras
a Mr Coggan, Madras
a Mr H F James, Simla
a Mr N McLeon
Mr and Mrs C J Bingham, Poona
a Mr E Plomer
a Mr J W Birnie
a Mr and Mrs Conwell
a Mr and Mrs F Taylor, England
a Miss Leeds, England
Col H J Hawes, Kangra
a Mr and Mrs Willaume, Dharwar
a Major Hurvey Kelly, Kurrachee
a Dr Harvey Welman, Ahmednagar
a Mr and Mrs A R Birks, England
a Rev L B Bartlett, England
Lieut A H R Milne, England
a Lieut J F Graham, Rawal Pindi
Lieut A C Way, Jabbalpore
a Mr E Gordon, Raepore
Dr Goeringer, Jeypore
Mr H W Rose
Capt and Mrs Bevan, Secunderabad
Mr H M Simpson, Marmagao
Maj Gage, Border Regt, Agra
Nawab Syed Ahmed Ali Khan Bahadoor, Calcutta
Nawab Syed Yusuf Ali, Calcutta
Prince Mahmed Hurmuzsha, Calcutta
Mr L A Bacheldar, U S A, Boston
Mr F Place, Bombay
Capt Rogers, R N R England
Capt McCalment, England
Mr John M Heyn, Bombay
Mr E St Quinton Byrne, Bombay
Mr S Hutchinson
Mr and Mrs Nixon, Bombay
Mr F E Durham, Bombay
Mr Thomas Wilson, Bombay
Mr Charles Brown, Bombay
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay
Mr Wm Morris, Bombay
Mr C Flemming, Bombay
Mr A Goertz, Bombay
Mr J W Palmer, Bombay
Mr A P Windrige, Bombay
Mr F A Innes Nood, Bombay
Mr E L Collinwood, Bombay
Mr H Walsh, Bombay
Mr Otto Martin, Bombay
Mr J Heggsey, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (a) thus

THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY IN DAHOMEY.

EVEN the most tolerant minds, observes the *Saturday Review*, must think, with some disesteem, of religion as it exists in Dahomey. Whether the piety of Dahomey be a degenerate form of a purer and earlier faith, or whether it be the organized form of savage faith on a large scale, it is extremely inconvenient to the civilized neighbours of the African kingdom. What Cortes found among the Aztecs, what we found among the Khonds—namely, human sacrifices of great sanctity and splendour—constitute the well-known custom of Dahomey. Even the most "regardless" savages, on the lowest scale of development, do not eat members of their own stock. They are, so to say, "exophagous," just as they are exogamous, and (except on certain special religious occasions) a savage will only eat people with whom he may intermarry—that is, people whom he believes to be entirely beyond all trace of blood-relationship to himself. Now the custom of Dahomey, which has just been performed with unusual vigour, seems to be a survival of the habits of cannibalism. Men who are man-eaters naturally suppose their gods to have the same tastes as themselves. In ancient Mexico, as in Dahomey to-day, cannibals, or races just passing out of the cannibal stage, races with some organization, wealth, and central government, sacrificed human beings in perfect hecatombs. It appears that a vestige of actual cannibalism, a ceremonial semblance of cannibalism, survives in the Dahomey custom. If this view of the origin of these abominable cruelties be correct, we should expect to find that the sacrificed persons are aliens, foreigners, captives kidnapped or taken in war. The exophagous prohibition among the lower cannibals forbids the eating of tribesmen. When cannibalism is losing its hold of daily life it occasionally survives in religion, and is limited in the ritual of human sacrifice by the old exophagous prohibition. The victims slain before the gods or fetishes must not be natives of the country. They must be brought in from lands beyond the borders. Among the Aztecs, as every reader of Prescott is aware, captives taken in war usually supplied the tribute to the deities whose names it is hard to pronounce and impossible to spell. As Acosta says, in the old English translation (*The Naturall and Morall Historie of the East and West Indies*, Blount and Apsley. London: 1604), "to the end we may see the great miserie wherein the Divell holds this blind Nation, I will relate particularly the custome and inhumane maner which they have observed: first the men they did sacrifice were taken in the warres, neither did they vse these solemne sacrifices but of captives; so as it seemes they have followed therein the custom of the Ancients." Among the Khonds we find that the Meriahs, or human victims, had also to be obtained from abroad. But it was a trace, perhaps, of advancing culture among the Khonds, a sign of the decline of "militarism" (which should rejoice Mr. Herbert Spencer), that the Meriahs were not to be taken in war, but to be bought with a price. The Panoo caste used to make a regular business of kidnapping people in the plains, and then selling them as Meriahs to the pious Khonds, who, as long as they got the article in the orthodox way, asked no questions about its *provenance*. The price, by the way, was usually paid in kind, the institution being too archaic to encourage transactions in coined money, still less in bills at three months. As kinship is reckoned through the women, the practice of breeding Meriahs for the home markets, by taking Meriah wives (the price of the children so bred being nominal, came into existence.

The Dahomey people have no such interesting refinements. According to the newspapers, which we may hope have received an exaggerated account the King of Dahomey has just sent an army of ten thousand men and women into the French protectorate of Porto Novo, and the army has carried off one thousand human victims for religious purposes. The King of Dahomey is the eldest son of his Church, the savage and cannibal church of Paganism, but it can hardly be expected that the French will tolerate his behaviour. We certainly must be prepared to face the religious difficulty caused by his pious opinions. Porto Novo is next door to Lagos; the King of Dahomey must not come to Lagos next year in search of victims. We put down the custom of the Khonds, and by great good luck the crops were unusually good in the following year. The Khonds were thus more easily reconciled to part with their human sacrifices. The Dahomey people must be made to sacrifice mere "men of straw," like the Romans and Chinese, and to put up with some harmless legal or ritual fiction, some substitute for "the goat without horns." The religious difficulty in Dahomey is certain to give the French trouble and our turn may come in no long time.

PENNY TOYS.

IN this great city, writes the *St. James's Gazette*, there is a palace of delight invisible to adults. But the urchin of the gutters would wash his face if he thought by so doing to see it better, and wistful little girls drink it in with wide eyes as they are whirled by in mamma's brougham. It is a fairyland that has been blown in fragments all over London, so that every eligible person might have a chance of seeing a bit of it, and the happy possessor of a penny can carry off whatever part he likes best.

There are many to whom London is a vast counting-house; to some it is a series of balls in the season; to little boys and girls it is an emporium for penny toys. A swarthy hawker with a cracked voice is at nearly every street-corner; and though ragged may be his clothes, every one who is not pitifully ignorant knows that that is nothing. Genii always have had a partiality for strange disguises; and the men who carry the box of marvels from a string about their necks may come down (or up) every morning regularly from the land of children's dreams. There is a halo round their tousled hair and music in the whine that proclaims their wares. Perhaps it is a pity that when paterfamilias strides, with or without his offspring, through the London streets, he does not see these wonders with their eyes. And really the time seems to be approaching when all the really ingenious toys will be sold for a penny apiece.

The Penny Season, if the term may be allowed, begins early in spring and goes on into August. This year it opened vigorously with bagpipes, and it promises to go out on tricycles. The bagpipes made an amazing noise for a penny, and there was a week or more when they were in full possession of Regent-street. The vendors brought "The Campbells are Coming" and "The Bonnets O'Bonnie Dundee" out of them, and there is no reason why a Highlander stranded in London should not have burst into tears on hearing the sound. The "Princess of Thule" would have asked the pipers to tea if they could have concealed their pipes, for about these there was a want of dignity. They were wonderfully ingenious little squallers, however, and warranted to deceive the heathery hills themselves. The day of the coloured balloon, which used to be the penny toy par excellence, seems gone for ever. Hard-hearted railway officials have destroyed it, for it was always getting in every one's way, and its weight was so infinitesimal that there was no charging for its carriage. So a law was made all for itself, and it was never the same balloon afterwards. The ingenious persons, however, who sit in their garrets devising new toys have provided substitutes for the little floating balloon, that give adults without any sense of fun in them quite as much annoyance as did itself in its palmiest days. When a claw seems to grip your foot in the street and you have to shake it off with a shiver, you ought by this time to know that it is a toy tricycle. Instead of scolding the vendor, who is winding these little marvels up and sending them along the pavement in all directions, you should buy half a dozen of them and make as many children happy. The tricycle is particularly ingenious. It is made of tin, a gaily dressed little gentleman in yellow hair rides it, and it winds up like a clock. You put it on the ground and the cyclist goes off working his machine with the craft of a champion-rider. If you think it worth a shilling, as perhaps it is, you will find it selling in the shops at that price.

Evidently the children of to-day are reached through the head rather than by appeal to the stomach. In place of the sugar bird and the gingerbread horse of former days there is now a real cock and hen, or what looks like a real cock and hen, stuffed and mounted on a nice clean board. Oxford-street was quite lively the other day over a watch-dog looking for rats. It lay at the door of its kennel with one eye on an impudent rat, and when the latter came near the dog made a jump for it. Then the rat whisked down an opening at the top of the kennel, a panel closed with a snap, and the dog was left sorrowing. As the whole thing only cost a penny he would have been an unreasonable purchaser who expected more than one rat. The monkey on the string deserves study. It is only a pasteboard monkey, but the way it climbs up a string pulled tight is marvellous: a genuine scratching monkey could hardly do it more nimbly. There is a sailor on a stick, too, who runs the monkey close in agility; and an incomprehensible ball, that jumps out of the hand with the intention of making off down the pavement, changes its mind before it reaches the ground, and is back in the hand in less time than the penny speaking-doll would take to say "Jack Robinson." There is sufficient variety in these dolls to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Some of them are dear little mites in china (or, knowing no better, they think it china)—some are india-rubber, and others are the genuine wax and sawdust. Without clothes—and in this weather they can do very well without them—they are given away at the absurdly low price of two and even three a penny. Some nicely-brought-up children do not care for dolls without anything on, and for these what is called a "rag doll" is provided, which seems to be all clothes together.

The streets of London are vocal with penny birds. To speak truth the [illegible] sentable, for they are made of two small pieces of tin tied together with string, and they only whistle when you put them in your mouth. The idea, no doubt, is that the bird is to be supposed warbling in concealment in an adjacent spout or behind a signboard. The effect is wonderfully realistic; but it is to be hoped that penny birds digest well, for many of the youthful purchasers are sure to swallow them. If you would like a bird that can be seen rather than heard, you must look for the bland old lady who is generally to be found in High Holborn selling beautiful yellow birds in wire cages. The bird here is cut out of paper, and when the breezes blow through the bars it flits about like an animated thing. Not such a pretty toy is the green crocodile, which moves its legs without much coming of it; and the serpent that coils itself up in a round box is a horror.

One penny is not a very large sum to pay for a complete pack of cards. A nicely painten box of dominoes is also cheap at the price. The picture-books in colours treat of all subjects, from Daniel in the Den of Lions (with lions that are really worth cutting out and preserving) to the somewhat tragic tale of the Ten Little Niggers. One of these penny volumes to tear and trample on is calculated to give a child of parts more joy than a tome which he has to spread out on the flour to gaze at respectfully, with his mother looking on to see that he does not double the pages back. Cup-and-ball is now a penny game, and there is a penny trumpet with which younger brothers may stir on the players to victory. What the "kaleidoscope" is no one seems exactly to know, but the coloured paper round about it is worth the penny itself. Nicely tied up in brown paper you get a whole regiment of pasteboard soldiers—invaluable, one would think, to the embryo general—and there are similar sets of sailors. Sunday-school children should not be without the penny Noah's Ark; and perhaps some of them would find it useful to carry about with them the penny comb and brush, which has a looking-glass on the back. "Broad Grins" are looking-glass in which you may see yourself as you hope others will never see you. With his goods so cheap and the public in such a hurry that they pass him blindly by, the vendor of penny toys is to be excused if not belauded when his comments run to sarcasm, as they sometimes do.

A ZULU EMBASSY.

ON Thursday, June 25, three Zulu messengers, Siziba, Mapovela, and Ndabankulu, were taken to Government House in Natal by an Induna from the office of the Secretary for Native Affairs. There were present with the Governor a writer and an interpreter, besides the Secretary for Native Affairs, &c. The Governor (Sir Henry Bulwer) told the deputation to deliver their message. Siziba spoke, saying:—"We are sent by the heads of the Zulu people to bring before you Dinuzulu as established by us and now our King. We do so that you the English, his fathers, may take him under your wing. We say that this matter is in order, since you have all the words of his father (Cetewayo) his last words which we sent to the Resident, that he might send them on to the Governor to send to the Queen. For his father said, 'No word of mine (nothing belonging to me) will be lost, since I le[illegible] with Dinuzulu. For as Senzangakona [illegible] Tshaka, and Tshaka Dingane, and [illegible] de, and as Mpande left the Zululand [illegible] me, so now I leave all to Dinuzulu.' Bu[illegible] know where we are to set up our kin[illegible] part of his country and people (the [illegible] ritory) has been seized by you, sirs; a[illegible] other part is seized by the Boers (the so-c[illegible] Republic). We do not see what he is to t[illegible] session of. For the Boers have taken all th[illegible] to the north-west, beyond the Pongolo river an[illegible] Izunge hill, with all the cattle also that are there. We bring two lion skins now on account of our poverty, whereas we used formerly to bring elephants' tusks." The interpreter asked, "What are the lion skins for?" Siziba replied, "They are our mouth by which we express that we now instal Dinuzulu king." Mapovela and Ndabankulu were asked if they had anything to say. They replied, "No, we have nothing to add, Siziba has spoken all our words." The Governor dismissed them, saying, "Wait two days; we are going to consider this."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 28.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·780
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·843
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ..	77·4
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW, SSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	338
Fall of Rain	0·13
Total fall during month	25·19
Do. year	58·13
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th..........	0·09

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

SATURDAY'S business is generally very circumscribed, unless something of an exceptional character comes from home, and the telegrams in this morning being almost devoid of alteration, the tone to-day has been quite down to the accustomed level of quietness. Consols remain at 100¼, and the only change of any kind noted in Reuter's financial message is a recovery of ⅛ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper.

In the Mincing-lane markets dulness still prevails, without alteration in prices. Reuter does not mention Wheat, but private advices make it again easier.

The Manchester Piece-goods market was quiet yesterday, and Reuter quotes 7lb. and 8¼ shirtings 1d. per piece lower. Cotton appears to have slackened down slightly in sympathy, as although the tone at the close was said to be firm, the day's sales were only estimated at 7,000 bales, and Americans to arrive were 1-64d. lower in near and 1-32d. in distant positions. In New York prices remain without change, both for ready and forward. The usual statistics present no very salient features. The week's business adds up a very small total, the off-take by the trade being only 40,000 bales in all; and the reduction in the ready stock is therefore only 25,000 bales, making it 114,000 bales below the corresponding day last year. The visible supply has decreased by 50,000 bales, and now stands 375,000 bales under last year, but unless the American crop comes forward unusually early we shall see a still lower point touched within the next two or three weeks. The receipts so far indicate earlier arrivals than last season, but it was an exceptionally late one, and a fairer comparison therefore will be with 1883, which was more of an average season in that respect. The past week, of course, is not much to go by, as only a portion of the arrivals at the ports could have consisted of new cotton, but next week's advices will afford some indication of the lateness or earliness of the crop, and aid us in judging of the probable duration of the pinch for ready cotton later on in Liverpool.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	12,000	5,000	23,000
,, Exports to U. K.	14,000	16,000	13,000
,, ,, Cont.	2,000	4,000	5,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	4,709,000	4,780,000	5,972,000
,, Exports to U. K.	2,409,000	2,481,000	2,854,000
,, ,, Cont.	1,440,000	1,422,000	1,839,000
,, Stock in the Ports	124,000	127,000	236,000
Saturday's receipts	3,000		2,800

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 28th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	1,210,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, ,, Surats	237,000	597,110	[illegible]110

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool	623,000	736,580	866,810
,, London	26,000	69,000	15,900
American afloat	20,000	23,000	16,000
East Indian ,,	21,000	57,000	107,000
	690,000	885,580	1,035,710
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	6⅛d.	5⅝d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝d.	4⅝d.	4 1-16d.
Difference	⅝d.	1½d.	1½d.

The Cotton market here is beginning to show some few signs of reviving from the stagnation which has so long prevailed. The inquiry from home is a trifle more active, and although as yet at prices which do not admit of business, it is a favourable feature to find the demand showing any sign of life. In old stuff we can scarcely look for much export business being possible, as the stock is so limited, but the favourable appearance of the new crop should encourage operations in futures. We hear of some purchases of New Bengals again for export, fine at Rs. 163, fully good at Rs. 158, November-December delivery. Other growths are unchanged.

WHEAT is slack. In No. 1 Club Delhi business is reported to have been done at Rs. 3-10-6, and in Red at Rs. 3-6-6, showing a slight decline, but White Pessy remains unchanged at Rs. 3-13 per cwt.

SEEDS.—Linseed has quietened down to Rs. 6-7-6 bazaar terms, and there is very little business doing in that. In other Seeds we hear of no change.

FREIGHTS show a steadier tone. The quantity of unfixed tonnage still available is considerable, having regard to the amount of business going forward; but it is by no means so formidable as it was. Rates are:—

Liverpool.....Ready 17-6 to 18-9 new scale.
Havre.......... ,, 20-0 to 20
Antwerp........ ,, 16-3 to 17-6
Marseilles..... ,, 26 to 2-3 at 2.
Trieste-Venice.. ,, 17-6 to 20 at 2

EXCHANGE continues weak and tending easier in rates. Bank Bills are 1-32d. lower all round, in telegraphic we may say 1-16d., and although 1s. 6⅞d. is the quotation for Credits 1s. 6 23-32d. could probably have been done. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6⅝.	,,
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 21-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6⅞ 1.	,,
France ,, ,, ,,	1·98½ to ⅞	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm, and business was done in Fours for Cash at Rs. 98⅝, but a somewhat weaker feeling set in afterwards, and at the close Rs. 98½ was the quotation, Rs. 98 3-16 for end of September delivery.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are weaker by Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 all round. In other Companies there is no change of importance.

P.S.—Saturday's telegrams report Consols unchanged. Rupee Paper ⅛ lower. Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet; sales 5,000 bales; prices unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£28
National Bank of India	37,32.	£ 250		do.	105

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30.	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	104
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	735
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	15
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	925
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	2..	..	190
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	735
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	730
[illegible]ht Mills	840	500	500	..	600
[illegible]	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
[illegible]bay	600	1,00	1,000	..	860
[illegible]	3,000	2,...	2,0..	..	212½
[illegible]	1,000	1,0..	1,..	..	1,000
[illegible] & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	745
[illegible]Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,7..	1,0..	25	650
[illegible]Baba S. Co.	4,000	50	50	..	430
[illegible]Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	245
[illegible]Mills	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	840
[illegible]ghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	70	685
[illegible]bad Spinning Co	700	1,0..	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
[illegible]Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	500	Rs. 20	45.
[illegible]an Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,.0	..	970
[illegible]ames Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	470
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34.	5..	50	Rs. 40	550
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	1,080
Khandeish	750	1,0..	1,00	Rs. 30	920
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,0..	1,..	Rs. 40	900
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,600	10	10	Rs. 5	143
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	180	2,525
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	650
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1 00	1,00	Rs. 25	1,185
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	207½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,40.
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	—	645
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	102xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,0..	1...	Rs. 20	975
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 1	565
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	40	Rs. 1	162½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,0..	25	250	6½	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	50.	..	137½
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,000		820
Ripon	641	1,0..	1,0.	..	760
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,345
Soonderdas	650	1,0..	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	625
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	725

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£137x
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£144x

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	4.5
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,300
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	300
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	.40
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	..	160
Bombay Cotton Press	1,0.0	125	125	41½	217½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	800
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	165
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	400	2,600
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	62.
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	61.
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	210	500	500	Rs. 40	450
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	265
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	25	Rs. 7½	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	370
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	535
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	172½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	10	52.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75.	Rs. 5.	715
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	660

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	205 142xd
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,62.	200	165	Rs. 19	226
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	92
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	37½xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	500	500	..	665
Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	..	470
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1 250	100	100	Rs. 6	106 1 0
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	4,500	1,500	300	4,050
Do. (2nd issue)	1,000	62	375	60	1,000
Do. (3rd issue)	1,000	62	375	..	925
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	2.	880
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct	101
Cash Bazaar	1,50	100	100	..	41
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,0..	100	100	10½	130
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	3½	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s	360
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22	340
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	95
Port Canning Co.	3,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 11	210
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10.	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	2½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,090
Thacker[illegible]	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	167
[illegible] M Mody & Co.	1,000	200	100	6	150

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PACKETS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, LADY REAY, and LIEUTENANT-COLONEL the Hon'ble N. G. LYTTELTON, which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESHKHIND, before 4-30 on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 1st proximo, should be sent to the SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY, until 2 p.m. on THURSDAY, 3rd idem, and thereafter to GUNESHKHIND as at present.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Guneshkhind, 26th Aug. 1885

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED.

"EUREKA" SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

MR. J. H. BRADLEY, Allahabad, says:—Mr. N. LAZARUS, after testing my sight with his unrivalled Refraction Apparatus, supplied me with a set of eye-glasses for distance, close objects, reading, &c. I can confidently say that they are the best, and by far the most suitable that I have ever had from any Optician, and are justly entitled what they are named—N. Lazarus' 'Eureka.' I have met many who have consulted Mr. Lazarus, and they, too, are of a similar opinion.

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use. First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HUME—August 20, at Westleigh N. Devon, the wife of Major W. F. Hume, 22nd Regt. Bombay Infantry, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GONSALVES—August 29, at Bandora, the wife of J. F. Gonsalves, L.M., Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MHOW—August 30, at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Cursetjee Jivajee Mhow, Merchant, aged 58. Deeply regretted. Funeral will take place this (Monday) morning at 8 o'clock.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1885.

THE Resolution of the Government of Bombay in reference to the Catley case which we publish to-day will seriously disappoint those who have been working for the release of the imprisoned engine-driver. The Government refuse to interfere with the action of the High Court further than to alter the sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment to a sentence of simple imprisonment for the same term. This they have done, it should be noticed, on the recommendation of the two judges who enhanced the sentence, and whose leniency has been evoked by the discovery, somewhat later than the fact was known to the rest of the world, that Catley is an honest, sober, and well-conducted man. Here we find the most remarkable element in the case. The explanation which their lordships give is that, judicially, they know or knew nothing whatever about the man's character. His counsel, it is true, made certain statements in the court with a view of showing that Catley was a man of good repute, as he also ventured, in arguing that he had already been severely punished, to say that the shock attending upon his imprisonment had killed the poor man's daughter. But it was not on the record that anything of the kind had happened, any more than it was on the record that Catley was not a man of bad character; and the court took good care that its judgment should not be influenced by any unverified irrelevancies of that kind. It will be seen that the Government Resolution entirely endorses the determination with which the court refused to know anything but what was strictly before it, even though [illegible] tempered the severity of its judgment. But people will think none the better of the Government Resolution on that account, nor will they approve the footing upon which the question of evidence as to character is therein placed. "Character," says the Resolution, "is a question of evidence." This is perfectly true; but it is not less true that it is not the business of a court exercising large discretionary powers to assume that the character of a defendant who is brought before it is unsatisfactory. There was nothing on the record as to character, the judges say, though we cannot quite reconcile that with the fact that the Deputy Commissioner who tried the case at Nursingpur entered it upon his judgment that Catley was a steady and cautious man. Is it then to be a rule of the courts that, in the absence of formal evidence that a man's character is good, the presumption is to be that it is bad, and that sentence must be measured accordingly? Seeing that in this view the difference between simple imprisonment and imprisonment with hard labour was the measure of the difference between the deserts of a man of good character and the deserts of a man of bad character, their presumption against Catley had serious practical results. The plain truth is that the court, with Mr. Tawney's judgment before them—to say nothing of the statements of Mr. Branson, the defendant's counsel—knew for all intents and purposes just as much of the man's character when they sentenced him to undergo the indignities and hardships of rigorous imprisonment as when, in their later judgment, they concluded that the infinitely milder penalty of simple imprisonment would suffice.

The Government have not done amiss in declining to express an opinion as to the rightfulness of the conviction. All that the Resolution says as to the mischievous effect of interfering with the decisions of the tribunals so far as these latter relate to matters of fact is true enough, and we do not know that the memorialists helped their case by importing into the petition a reference to the doubtfulness of the original conviction. But it seems to us that, in declining to deal with the question of the severity of the sentence, the Government of Bombay have avoided the responsibility that rightly belongs to them. It would not conduce to a due administration of justice, the Resolution says, if the Governor were to be induced to substitute his own opinion for that of the responsible judges. Is that the answer which a Home Secretary would have returned to such a memorial as that which was recently addressed to the Government of Bombay? Similar requests are frequently made to the Home Office in England; sometimes they are acceded to—sometimes declined. But the prerogative of the Crown is never withheld on the ground that it would interfere with the rightful operation of the law courts if the Home Secretary were to be induced "to substitute his own opinion for that of the responsible judges." Is this to be accepted as an absolute and final definition of the powers of the Executive in regard to judicial proceedings? Is the responsibility of the Judicature absolute, without restraint, and beyond appeal? Because if that is so the public must understand that there is no check upon caprice, or harshness, or the hurtful presumptions of judicial pedantry. The "concurrence of the judges" is the only condition which, in the view of the Government of Bombay, would warrant an interference with a sentence, except indeed—and the exception destroys the hypothesis—"in extreme cases of hardship such as could hardly occur." The answer to the memorial virtually tells the memorialists that they have sued before a tribunal which has no jurisdiction—except such as it derives from the concurrence of the court whose judgment it calls in question. In these circumstances it was scarcely worth while for the Government to endeavour to show that the sentence was not excessive. To most of us it will seem that the endeavour is signally unsuccessful, and that the commutation of the sentence to which the Government, with the concurrence of the High Court, find no great difficulty in consenting, shows that they have small faith in their own contention.

The case clearly raises the general question whether the law under which Catley was sentenced is a good one, as well as the particular question whether in this instance it was appropriately applied. But the Government could have dealt with one question without in any way interfering with the other. Even good laws can be extravagantly and hardly applied, and the fact that the judges of the High Court have full technical warrant for their action has no bearing upon those equities of the case upon which the appeal to the Government was based. But the Government have made amends for their refusal to amend the sentence upon Catley by unwittingly strengthening the case of those who will ask for at least the amendment of the provisions under which he was sentenced. They answer the complaint of the petitioners as to the hardship of re-arrest after the defendant has once purged his offence, by pointing out that "as such cases ordinarily come under the notice of the High Court by means of monthly calendars, and as time must be occupied in affording to the convicted person an opportunity of showing cause why the sentence should not be enhanced, it is manifest that the enhancement of a sentence necessarily involves the re-arrest and imprisonment of the convicted person." So, then, it is authoritatively laid down that the tantalising process of re-arrest is not an accidental, but an essential and inseparable, part of the operations of this particular provision in the Code of Civil Procedure. Nothing that has been said against the provision is more severely condemnatory of it than this. The condemnation, it is true, is based upon somewhat cynical grounds, and reminds us of nothing so much as of the magnificent defence of things as they are which was once put forward by an eminent English judge, who said it was certainly true that there is no wrong without a remedy, because anything for which there was no legal remedy could not possibly be a wrong. There cannot be any hardship in these re-arrests, the Bombay Government seem to say, because without them it would not be possible to apply the provisions under which they are made. If the clause in question should now become the subject of attack, its chances of survival will not be increased by the references to it contained in this Resolution. And nothing is less unlikely than that the outcome of this agitation in Catley's case should be another agitation for the revision of the powers of revision and enhancement which the Criminal Procedure Code confers upon the High Court. Whatever may be said as to the advantage of retaining these powers in some form—making their exercise conditional, for instance, upon the fiat of the Advocate-General, as is provided in the case of appeals against acquittal—it should be remembered that power of enhancement is peculiar to India. It has no place in the French code or in any European system, in all of which the revisionary power of the higher courts is directed to the quashing of wrong convictions, or to the reduction of excessive penalties, or to the transfer of cases from one court to another when justice requires. The existence of such exceptional powers in our system of criminal procedure challenges exceptionally strong justification, and it can be tolerated only so long as these powers are exercised [illegible]. But there w[illegible] small warrant for their retention if such cases as the Catley case were frequent.

THE Senate of the Bombay University has agreed without any difference of opinion to recognise the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and the Samaldas College, Bhownuggur, for a space of three years for the purposes of all the examinations for the B. A. degree. The proposals were passed without any opposition, and it would perhaps have appeared ungracious to oppose them; but we cannot help thinking that it might have been better to delay a little before granting the petitions of the two colleges. The Bhownuggur college applied for promotion in order that it might not appear to be in an inferior position to the college at Ahmedabad, and could urge with truth that it is now provided with quite as good a staff of teachers as its rival. The Education Commission resolved that "the Government of Bombay be requested to consider the propriety of raising the Ahmedabad College to one teaching up to the B. A. standard and of securing its full efficiency for a term of years," and the promotion now granted to that college is doubtless to a great extent owing to their recommendation. But the promotion of the college necessarily involves that means should be taken to strengthen the teaching staff. This is recognised in the recommendation of the Commission, and it is doubtless intended by Government that this shall be done, so that it may be possible for the college to prepare classes for the second B. A. Examination. If a second European professor is appointed the gain of the Ahmedabad College would be at the expense of the Deccan or the Elphinstone College, as the Government refuses to sanction any addition at present to the graded appointments in the Bombay Educational Department. At the same time, the application lately made by the principals of these two colleges for additional European professors shows that they can ill-afford to lose any members of their present staffs. It is undoubtedly a good thing to give all possible encouragement to the various local centres of education throughout the Presidency, but care must be taken that the whole is not sacrificed for the benefit of the parts. As, in the present financial position, the expenditure on education cannot be increased in accordance with the growing thirst for knowledge, it is imperative that the teaching power in the Presidency should be carefully husbanded, so that the greatest results may be secured with such resources as the Educational Department has at its command. We think that this can be best effected by strictly limiting the number of colleges teaching up to the second B.A., so that the smaller colleges may be able to concentrate their energies upon the teaching of mathematics, English, and the classical languages, which are the subjects appointed for the first two University examinations. Except in the largest colleges, the division of the senior class into sub-divisions according to the various optional subjects that may be taken up for the final B. A. examination would be a serious waste of teaching power. Energetic teachers would have to spend about half their time in teaching History and Political Economy, or Logic and Moral Philosophy, to classes consisting of one or two or three students each. Thus a very few students would enjoy the benefit of their labours, and the lecturers themselves would probably feel as depressed as a preacher addressing a congregation of empty benches. Perhaps if there were an unlimited supply of teachers, this waste might be supported on account of the expediency of spreading the highest education far and wide through the Presidency. But in the present condition of affairs it would surely be far better to confine the privilege of teaching senior B. A. classes to the Deccan College and the three Bombay colleges that have been accustomed to do so for some years. This would be the most economical plan, and no alternative course involving heavy expenditure is likely to receive serious consideration. It is far less expensive to found scholarships encouraging up-country students to come up and study in the capital during the last year of their University career, than to arrange for their instruction in the various optional subjects by providing professors of Philosophy and History for the colleges in the mofussil. At the same time, it must be remembered that a year's residence in a great commercial city like Bombay is itself a not unimportant element in a liberal education. That every student should be compelled by the University regulations to escape from the stagnation of up-country existence, and breathe for a time a freer political and social atmosphere, would surely be a grievance not unqualified by compensating advantages.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH has subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. It must be in the recollection of our readers that His Highness, when last in Bombay, established a scholarship of Rs. 20 for a Cutchi female willing to be instructed in the science of medicine.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Aug. 6.

THE uppermost thought in millions of heads in France to-day takes the form of a question. The question is this, "Are we to have a visitation of cholera?" In Spain the epidemic is killing at least 60 per cent. of those whom it attacks, and the number seized appears to be from 3,000 to 4,000 per diem. Populous thoroughfares in great cities are deserted, while here and there a crowd of revellers may be seen in a drinking shop, trying to drown their fears in potent liquors, which are an almost certain means of bringing on the dreaded evil. Dr. Gibier, the great French physician, describes the disease now raging as the worst form of cholera he has ever seen. The hotels in Valencia and Seville are empty. Rows of good houses are shut up. Shops are untenanted. The Sisters of Charity, the Little Sisters of the Poor, glide past with their sad and gentle faces, to visit the dying, and to knock at doors which never will be opened by those within. In their ranks—the ranks of the Little Sisters—cholera has made many gaps; but no square of redcoats ever showed more gallantry than these tender and devoted souls. Those who are left close and fall in. There is no craven among them. They meet the foe like true heroines, and die at their post, clasping with childlike faith the Christian symbol.

In some places crowds hasten to be inoculated. Dr. Ferran's liquid is inserted into the arm at the usual vaccination point. The patient, it is said, feels a sense of numbness; then something like rheumatism in the shoulder; then slight choleraic symptoms. For those thus treated, cholera, it is said, has no terrors. This immunity from an awful scourge costs only ten shillings. But there are sceptics who denounce the whole thing in language as strong as a Spanish dictionary supplies, and that is saying a good deal. The Government is unable to decide, where doctors so widely differ.

The local press at Marseilles having been charged to observe reticence with regard to the cases of cholera occurring there, there is a feeling of uncertainty as to the accuracy of the reports which have reached us through other channels. On August 3, for the first time, it was permitted to telegraph information on the subject. It is admitted that on August 2 there were twenty-six victims, among them the Consul for Portugal. "Last year the cholera principally attacked the poorer classes; this year it principally attacks the rich."

In a paper read at the last meeting of the French Academy of Medicine, M. Lagneau described his researches into the anæsthetics employed in Europe by physicians in the Middle Ages. Many old authors speak of surgeons producing sleep in their patients before an operation by mixing with their food a decoction of the leaves or root of the mandragora, or some grains of the plant called "morion." Opium was also used for the same purpose, while in the East the anæsthetic properties of hemp have been known from the earliest ages. These were all taken into the stomach. But it is maintained that anæsthesia by inhalation was also known. Two different preparations were discovered in the thirteenth century—one by a Dominican of Rome, the other by a surgeon named Theodoric, who was also a preaching friar, and subsequently a bishop. Both of these were prepared from opium, henbane, mandragora, hemlock, and other plants, and were inhaled from a sponge. One would like to know what "other plants" are referred to. Those mentioned are so little volatile that anæsthesia, produced by simple inhalation, taxes our belief. Are the so-called "facts" ascertained facts? I confess to a fellow-feeling with the Maharaja of Johore.

In the Senate, on Saturday, it was agreed "that a scholarship shall be granted in a secondary, superior-primary, professional, industrial, commercial, or agricultural school to one child, not under nine years of age, belonging to the father of a family having seven children living. Such scholarship, however, shall not be granted till the necessitous position of the family has been ascertained, and till the child has undergone the preliminary examination required for State scholarship in the said institutions." The outlay is estimated, for the first year, at 400,000 francs.

It is stated that the Comte de Paris purposes issuing a programme before the general elections. However much one may desire to see monarchy re-established in France, it is plain to any intelligent observer that the Comte de Paris would only ruin himself and his prospects by posing at present as a Pretender to the throne. The Republic is far from being satisfactory even to theoretical republicans. The financial condition of the country is alarming. The dishonesty which has been exposed again and again in details of administration is notorious. It may even be added that many keen-sighted politicians apprehend revolution as a possibility in the near future. But if the Comte de Paris be well advised, he will keep quiet, and remain in the background, awaiting events which have not yet transpired. The Comte de Paris at present is a mere name connected with a fallen dynasty. He has done nothing for France—nothing of any kind to stir up a spark of genuine enthusiasm. He would have no following. Any attempt on his part to overturn the Republic and claim to be received as a monarch would result in a *fiasco*, and cover him and his friends with anything but glory.

In twenty-four hours, down to five o'clock on Thursday evening, thirty deaths were recorded at Marseilles as "choleraic." People were beginning to leave the city. The Hospital Committee have decided upon opening the Pharo Hospital. Three deaths from cholera are announced at [illegible]x. The truth probably is, that fright brings on, as usual, choleraic symptoms, and every bowel-complaint is set down as cholera. On every day of every year thousands upon thousands are dying of diarrhoea somewhere. A scare in a particular place may quadruple the number of cases in that locality within a few hours. In consequence of the reported outbreak of cholera at Marseilles, the "Nederland" or Dutch-Indian mail will, for the present, cease to touch at Marseilles, but will call at Genoa instead, until further notice. The Dutch Government has declared all the ports of Spain, and all the French Mediterranean ports, except those in the island of Corsica, to be infected with cholera, and has accordingly ordered that all vessels coming thence shall undergo quarantine. The interruption of trade thus created is, of course, most serious. The Austrian Home Ministry have also given orders to all the provincial magistrates to reintroduce the protective measures which were in operation last year. The regulations are to be strictly enforced in regard to passengers from Southern France and Spain. Tourists are likely to have rather a bad time of it, in lazarettos and fumigated chambers at douanes where the custom-house authorities or their superiors have become nervous.

The panic throughout the provinces of Spain is at its height. Where the doctors and local authorities have been attacked by the disease, the sick are abandoned, and the dead remain unburied. Difficulty is experienced in obtaining provisions and medicine, it is said. There can be no doubt that, making due allowance for exaggeration, the distress throughout the country is very great. The official cholera-bulletin issued on Thursday morning at Madrid reported 4,294 new cases and 1,638 deaths in Spain within the preceding twenty four hours. King Alfonso is living quietly with the Royal family in La Granja, and hunting in the mountains around that place. He will not go to the Basque provinces for the watercure, as cases of cholera have occurred there. In Segovia, twenty miles from La Granja, cholera is prevalent; but great precautions are taken to prevent it from spreading, for the Diplomatic Corps and the *élite* of Madrid society are at La Granja enjoying the summer in highlands which, like Versailles, have always been exempt from visitations of the dreaded epidemic.

Prince Bismarck's organs in Germany have been threatening France indirectly and stirring up strife. Various explanations of the motive are given. Some think that the object was to get the German tax-payers to agree to an increased military expenditure. More probably the intention was to intimidate French diplomatists, who are supposed to be fraternising too much with perfidious Albion, a thing the wary Prince is determined not to permit without his own express sanction, which is not likely to be granted in ordinary circumstances.

The meeting between the German Emperor and Francis Joseph of Austria took took place yesterday at Gastein. Thousands of visitors are flocking thither from all parts of the Continent to see them. The German Emperor's enjoyment of the society of handsome young ladies has often been remarked. Three years ago His Majesty, looking out of his window in the Badeschloss Hotel, saw in the opposite window in Straubinger Gasthof the face of a beauty, the modest and well-educated daughter of a Viennese manufacturer. Day by day the old man saw the same sweet face at the window, and soon so much liked the *vis-à-vis* that, one day when he missed it, the Emperor made inquiries about the object of his admiration. When she was introduced, His Majesty said, "Why do you deprive me of the pleasure of seeing you as usual at the window?" and expressly desired the young lady to do him, an old man, the favour of continuing to be his *vis-à-vis*. The gallant Emperor afterwards invariably spoke to the young lady when he met her upon the promenade, and, before leaving Galicia, always asked and obtained her promise to be his *vis-à-vis* in the following season. Fraulein Kern is accordingly now at Gastein. All this imperial attention has not diminished her modesty or weakened her self-control. This is shown by the reply she gave, through her father, to some of the higher aristocracy who desired to be introduced to her as a reigning beauty, admired even by the Emperor. "I am quite willing," she said, "to give pleasure to the venerable monarch, as His Majesty is good enough to find it in seeing me; but I cannot allow myself to be made a show of by others." The Gastein "waters of youth" appear to prolong the old Emperor's days and enjoyment of life.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

THE Burmese Embassy, who have been staying in Bombay for some days past, will sail for Europe to-morrow in the Rubattino steamer China, the sudden illness of one of the Ambassador's suite having delayed their departure by last week's mail-steamer. The Chief of the Embassy, whose name and titles occupied a considerable portion of our space a few days ago, informed a visitor who called upon him on Saturday that, so far as his present instructions went, Paris would be the limit of his journey. Its extension to London was highly improbable, the British Government having shown a decided objection to receive a Burmese Embassy there. This, in fact, was one of the points under negotiation at Simla in 1882, when there was as firm a refusal on the one side to the Burmese request to be allowed to send an Embassy to England when they might think it necessary, as on the other side there was to the demand of the Indian authorities to be allowed to supply a guard of their own for the Residency at Mandalay. The Ambassador, who was the second member of the mission to Simla, speaks of the failure of the negotiations on that occasion as the result purely of a disagreement upon these points, and of the present break in the diplomatic relations of the two countries as an interregnum which might be brought to an end with no great difficulty. Those who called upon him on Saturday morning found him immersed in the long memorial from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India, asking them to "do something" for the peace of British Burmah and for the subsidence of anarchy in Independent Burmah. To one of his visitors he explained that he was then reading it for the second time, and that he meant to write to Mandalay about it. There was nothing, even now, he said, to prevent a renewal of the former relations between Mandalay and Calcutta, except these questions of the Residency guard and the right of Embassy to England. The shoe question no longer stood in the way, and in the matter of the importation of arms the Mandalay Government were willing to leave the Indian Government to determine what quantity were necessary for King Theebaw to import for the purposes of defence. As to the assertion in the Calcutta memorial that the anarchy in Burmah closes the way to South-Western China, the Ambassador naturally hesitates to admit so broad an assertion. The revolt at Bhamo, he points out, is at an end, and steamers go up the Irawaddy to that town without let or hindrance; and as to the insurrection in the Shan States, which is also pointed to as prohibiting intercourse with Yunnan, he declares that to be virtually at an end, the "rajahs," or Shan chiefs, on the east of the Salween, having sent in letters of submission, so that after the rainy season the Mandalay Government will send a general into their territories to formally receive their submission. The Ambassador's account of the matter was naturally somewhat *couleur de rose*, and it will be taken with such reservation as the courtesy due to a diplomatist will admit of. He laughs heartily at the suggestion that it may not, perhaps, be prudent to believe all that one hears from Rangoon about affairs on the other side of the border. He does not, indeed, pretend that all is for the best in the best of all possible Burmahs, but he asserts that there is gross exaggeration in the picture of Burmese anarchy which is painted now and then by Rangoon hands. Much is made, for instance, of the dacoities on the borders, but he declares that the arrangements between the two countries for the reciprocal handing over of dacoits who cross the frontier are faithfully carried out, and that the British authorities have nothing to complain of in the way in which the Burmese officials fulfil their obligation in this respect. On his attention being drawn to the reference in the Calcutta memorial to the new interests acquired by France in the territory adjacent to Burmah, and to the recent appearance of a French Consul at Mandalay, he said that this latter incident had no political significance. The two territories had, in a sense, become *limitrophes*, and it might be necessary to make arrangements for the police of the border, corresponding to those which subsist between the British and the Burmese authorities. But there was no political *arrière pensée*. M. Haas had gone to Mandalay in the interests of French commerce, which was at present of the most limited dimensions, but which France, in the pursuit of her new colonial policy, might wish to develop. The Ambassador was reminded of a report which came from Rangoon some months ago, to the effect that a concession for some ruby mines in the neighbourhood of Bhamo had been granted to a French company, and that the Mandalay Government had consented to allow a company of French soldiers to be stationed there to protect the mines. But he affirmed that there was no truth in either report. The Burmese were quite able to work their own mines, and though he spoke *sous toutes reserves* he expressed great doubt in the probability of a concession being granted to any foreign company.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RELIEFS.

THE following movements in relief of British and Native Troops of this Presidency will be carried out during next Trooping season under arrangements which will be made hereafter by the Quarter General:—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

	From	To
D-B.	Kirkee.	England.
1-B.	England.	Kirkee.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

E-1	Kirkee	Nusseerabad.
F-1	Kirkee	Hydrabad.
C-2	Hydrabad	Kurrachee.
E-2	Kurrachee	Kirkee.
F-2	Nusseerabad	Kirkee.
G-2	Belgaum	Bellary.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 7 C. P. Dn. Quetta	Delhi.
,, 5 Western Dn. Ferozpore	Quetta.
,, 9 Scottish Dn. Bombay	England.
,, 5 North Ir. Dn. Bombay	Aden.
,, 6 South Dn. Thayetmyo	Aden.
,, 6 Western Dn. Aden	England.
,, 5 South Ir. Dn. Aden	England.
2 Batteries England	Bombay.

BOMBAY CAVALRY.

1st Lancers Quetta	Deesa. Rajkote.
2nd Lancers Deesa Rajkote	Nusseerabad. Neemuch.
3rd Lt. Cavy. Neemuch, Nusseerabad.	Poona.
2nd Sind Horse Jacobabad	Quetta.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

1 Company Madras P.	Aden.
E. Company (Madras) Aden	Madras.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

4th Regt.	Aden	Mhow.
8th Regt.	Nusseerabad	Rajkote.
9th Regt.	Bombay Tanna	Aden.
13th Regt.	Rajkote	Nusseerabad.
16th Regt.	Baroda Surat	Suakim.
24th Regt.	Belgaum	Bombay.
25th Regt.	Belgaum Dharwar	Poona.
26th Regt.	Quetta	Poona.
27th Regt.	Jacobabad	Hydrabad.
28th Regt.	Suakim	Baroda. Surat.
29th Regt.	Hydrabad	Jacobabad.
30th Regt.	Kurrachee	Quetta.

TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL HARDINGE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, AUG. 30.

The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Brigadier-General Gillespie, Quarter-Master-General, and Captain Shepperd, A.-D.-C., arrived here early this morning. The formality of a guard of honour and the attendance of officers at the railway station was dispensed with.

MR. SHAW OF BELGAUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, AUG. 29.

The feeling of regret in native circles at Judge Shaw's approaching departure is unprecedented. Almost every evening for the past fortnight there have been pan-supari meetings, nautches, and parties in his honour. The grandest was the party given last evening by Ibrahim Saheb Khalib, a leading Mahomedan gentleman of the city. It was largely attended by European and native gentlemen.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 30.

Colonel Chesney goes on furlough shortly. Colonel Newmarch officiates with the local rank of Major-General. Colonel Anderson officiates for Major-General Newmarch for a month until the arrival of Major Collen.

THE CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

Six companies of Sappers go to the camp-of-exercise.

RAIN AT SIMLA.

There has been almost incessant rain here during the last week, and the roads are in a dreadful state.

A MISSION TO KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUG. 29.

Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Police at Peshawur, left for Kabul on a special mission on the 24th inst. After a brief stay at Kabul he will proceed *via* Herat to join the Boundary Commission in place of Ghulam Ahmed, C.I.E., who is returning sick on furlough.

TWO LAKHS FOR THE AMIR.

On the same date two lakhs of rupees were sent under escort to Lundi Kotal for the Amir. Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khan will accompany the treasure as far as Jellalabad, from which place he will push on.

PUNJAB AND FRONTIER NEWS.

There have been great floods in Yusafzai owing to heavy rain in the hills. Nine children were swept away while playing in a dry nullah near Rustam which suddenly became filled by mountain torrents. Five children were rescued by the villagers, but two were taken out drowned and the bodies of the other two disappeared altogether.

Lieut.-Col. C. G. F. Fagan is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, first class, first-grade, and is posted to Amritsar.

Two mules and three drivers have been killed by the fall of a cliff while excavating at Chapri, near Cherat, on the 25th inst.

On the 26th inst. Sir Charles Macgregor arrived at Rindli, and started at once for Quetta. He was taken to Kirta, the second stage up the pass, by a special train on the Bolan Railway, where tongas were in readiness for the remainder of the journey.

Colonel Keen, Commandant at Rindli, left on the 25th, his appointment having been abolished.

The sale of condemned *atta* at Rindli has been stopped. The Commissariat is now burning this article, but large quantities have found their way to Lahore and other places in the Punjab, where it is being sold surreptitiously in the bazaar.

The Punjab Government is stated to contemplate moving the Legislative Council to legislate for the suppression of lotteries in native States.

Mr. Sinclair, the Junior Government Advocate for the Punjab, proceeds on a year's furlough shortly, when Mr. Lewis, judge of the Small Cause Court, Lahore, will act for him.

Patterson's defalcations amount to a large sum, and have been carried on for the last three years in a most reckless manner, without detection by the Accountant-General's Department. He drew travelling allowance and salary bills for the same month from three or four treasuries repeatedly.

The Bank of Upper India has not abandoned its intention of opening an agency at Umballa, when a certain high official in the Post Office, who contemplates retiring on a pension, will assume charge of the agency.

The Punjab Military Secretariat will be abolished on the transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force to the Commander-in-Chief.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 29.

Surgeon-Major Hay, Port Surgeon, Aden, officiates as Examiner of Medical Funds Accounts, Bombay, *vice* Brigade Surgeon Cates.

Mr. W. Curry, Public Works, Accounts Department, is transferred from Bengal to Bombay.

Colonel Bonus officiates as Consulting Engineer for Railways during the absence of General Hancock.

Mr. A. Gatherer is transferred from Rajputana to Hyderabad, and Mr. L. Fraser from Bengal to the Punjab.

Mr. R. Bayley officiates as Superintending Engineer during the leave of Mr. Higham.

Captain Clarke, R.E., is posted to the Accounts, Military Works Department.

The services of Captain Ward are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Major Davidson's appointment as Military Secretary to the Punjab Government lapses under the new army scheme.

The Punjab Frontier Force is coming under the Commander-in-Chief.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KREMSIER MEETING.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 28.

M. de Giers has telegraphed to the Russian representatives abroad that His Imperial Majesty the Czar is highly satisfied with the complete accord of views which prevailed at the Kremsier meeting.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

BERLIN, AUG. 29.

The alliance between Austria, Germany, and Russia has been re-affirmed at Kremsier.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

PARIS, AUG. 29.

It is probable that an interview between the Marquis of Salisbury and M. de Freycinet will take place at Dieppe shortly.

HOISTING OF THE SPANISH FLAG IN THE CAROLINES.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

A report is current here that the Spanish war vessels, which were despatched from the Phillipines to watch the German movements, finding no sign of German occupation of any of the Caroline Islands, have hoisted the Spanish flag at Yap (? Uap), the principal island of the group.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

PARIS, AUG. 28.

The latest reports regarding the prevalence of cholera in Toulon show that the epidemic is increasing there.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 29.

Cholera is decreasing here.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

MADRID, AUG. 29.

The bulletins published here to-day show that cholera is decreasing in Spain.

LORD HARTINGTON AND MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The Marquis of Hartington, in a speech to his constituents yesterday, said that if Mr. Parnell persisted in making impossible demands for his country the parties would combine and veto him in Parliament.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The Bombay mails of the 11th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 29.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Elektra, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 30.

Mail-steamer Paramatta from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera 4⅝

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady

7lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8½lbs.	6-2
40.'s Mule Twist	0-9
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76
4½ "	76⅜
3 " Consols for account	100¼
3½ " Sterling Loan	102½
4½ " French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	48⅛

Arrivals.—Waverley and Europa.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	40,000	bales.
" " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	20,000	"
" " Surats	4,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	623,000	"
" " Surats	63,000	"
" " Cotton in London	26,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(AUGUST 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Cable, Suakim-Perim still interrupted. Line from Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted. Suez route still working imperfectly.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, August 29.

10 p.m. .. .. 79·7

SUNDAY, August 30.

6 a.m. .. .. 78·8
10 a.m. .. .. 82·4
2 p.m. .. .. 84·2
1 p.m. .. .. 82·2

A MEETING, for men only, in connection with the Social Purity Alliance will be held at the Cathedral High School on Thursday afternoon at half-past five. The Bishop of Bombay will preside.

THE Allahabad paper revives the assertion that the Duke of Connaught will be back in India before the end of the year, to succeed General Hardinge at Bombay.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT will go home for two months by the mail of the 15th September. Mr. Scott takes the month's privilege leave now given once in three years to the judges of the High Court, and he will add the month's vacation which begins on the 15th October.

IN addition to Lady Reay, Lady Aitchison has started a branch of Lady Dufferin's Fund in the Punjab. From Calcutta offers of assistance are being made by leading citizens, both European and Indian. Copies of the prospectus are about to be issued in all the chief vernacular dialects.

THE *Englishman* gives the following as a story from Kabul, which would convey the idea that the Amir is conducting himself towards the Government of India with exceptional humility. It is reported that notices were lately exhibited at the mosques in Kabul inviting the faithful to pray for "the Amir, Abdur Rahman, Lord Dufferin, and the Vice-Amir, L[illegible]n."

KISHEN SINGH MILWAL, the Pundit A——K, gets something more for his five years' work in Tibet than the title of Rai Bahadur that was lately bestowed on him. The Government of India have conferred on him in perpetuity a rent-free village in Oudh, of the annual value of Rs. 760.

THE *Morning Post* gives news which will be hailed by all who have passed a stifling night in the "Ditch." It says:—"The public, especially those interested in the passage to and from India, will be gratified to learn that the lighting of the Suez Canal during night is to be improved by the addition of four of Pintsch's patent gas buoys. These will show a red light, visible for ten miles, and only require charging with the compressed oil gas once in six weeks. The navigation of the canal at night will be greatly expedited by their introduction."

THE "Right Hon. Randolph S. Churchill, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India," writing to the Governor in Council, Madras, on the 9th ult., said:—"I have considered in Council your letter, No. 1, Revenue, dated 20th May last, relative to the settlement of the Nilgiri district, the results of which appear to be satisfactory and creditable to the Settlement Officer, Mr. R. S. Benson, whose report I have perused with much interest. As suggested by Mr. Benson, and recommended by the Board of Revenue, the settlement should remain in force for thirty years."

THE Lahore paper points out that the Government will have some little difficulty in getting horses for their new regiments and troops of Bengal Cavalry which it is proposed to raise. Horses must be found for 3,900 men; and there are no three and four-year-olds left in the country. The best way would be to import walers. What are wanted are horses from 14-2 to 15 hands; and animals of the stamp required might be bought in Sydney at from £5 to £7 a piece, the average cost, landed at Calcutta, being about £19. A Bengal Cavalry officer might be sent to Australia to purchase.

L'Unité Indo-Chinoise states that the health of the expeditionary corps in Tongking has not in any way improved. At the present time there are more than 2,000 sick in the different hospitals. As it is considered that the consumption of absinthe, generally adulterated, has been one of the principal causes of the sickness and mortality amongst the troops, General Courcy has issued a decree ordering that no absinthe whatever shall be sold in Tongking and Annam. Any one who sells the liquor after the date of the order will be proceeded against, and his establishment closed. Facilities will be offered to merchants and others now holding stocks of the proscribed liquor to re-export it at once, the duties paid upon it to be returned to the owners. F[illegible]n days are allowed to residents of Haiphong, Thuan-an, and Quinhon to clear out their stocks, and one month to the residents of all other places in the country.

WHEN the last mail left England, extensive precautions had been taken against the admission of cholera. The Local Government Board had urged upon the several local authorities in England the importance of their taking such measures of precaution against cholera as the sanitary condition of their districts might demand and supplied them with a memorandum by the medical officer of the Board on the subject. The importation of rags from Spain had been prohibited, and if there is any serious spread of cholera in France an order will also be issued as regards rags from that country. Arrangements were being matured for the first line of defence in the way of hospital provision which would be necessary in London in the event of an outbreak of cholera, and the usual questions had been asked in Parliament.

ACCORDING to the *Muslim Herald* the members of the Carnatic family have adopted preliminary steps to form themselves into a society for taking care of their own interests and for promoting their welfare. On the 22nd inst. a well-attended meeting of the Khandani gentlemen was held at the rooms of the Anjuman-i-Islamiah, under the presidency of Ethimad Jung Bahadur, to concert measures for starting an association to protect and promote the interests of their fraternity, and after a long debate the object was carried by unanimous vote. Officers and members of the representative and executive committees were respectively selected, and were [illegible]ected to commence their work in good earnest. [illegible] Doulah Bahadur, uncle of H. H. the Prince of Arcot, has been nominated as the permanent president of the Society, and the Prince of Arcot will be asked to become its patron.

A CORRESPONDENT with the Boundary Commission states that on a visit to Herat made on 2nd August, three days were spent in the city in a thorough superintendence of all the works, which were being pushed on as rapidly as possible. Everything was thrown open for inspection without the slightest hesitation—store-houses, magazines, and all. The Amir's letter informing the people that he was sending his own son with reinforcements had considerably inspirited the Afghan troops. Were the Amir to send his son or even any member of his family to Herat, the troops would know that he was in earnest in the defence, and that is the one thing they require to know. The present Sipah Salar, being only the son of a Kafir slave-girl, is a man of no position or influence, and the men can hardly be expected to fight so loyally for him as they would for a member of their own royal family.

ACCORDING to this writer the Herat bazaar is a very poor affair—far larger than that of Kandahar, in so far that the four main streets converging from the various gates to the Charsu in the centre are all roofed throughout, but that is all. The shops are almost all shut; a few in the centre, close to the Charsu, are all that remain. Everything about Herat in fact betokens the poverty of the people, easily accounted for when one thinks of the number of sieges that this unfortunate city has undergone; the number of times that it has changed hands, not to mention the time after time that it has been plundered by the troops of various rival chiefs. The Heratis have certainly had a very hard time of it at the hands of their Afghan masters, and no wonder now that they long for a change. The idea is still prevalent that the British Government is going to take over the country, and the people look anxiously for our coming, hoping for us to save them from the Russians. The treatment the Turkoman women are getting at the hands of the Russian soldiers is being everywhere spread about the country, and is causing considerable consternation amongst the people. With us they know that their womenkind are safe, and the steady discipline and good conduct of our troops during the last Afghan War is bearing good fruit in bringing the sympathies of the people on our side.

AN ingenious post office official has just been sentenced by the District Magistrate of Ludhiana to seven years' imprisonment. The circumstances of the case are interesting. By a strange coincidence, two letters arrived about the same time, each containing a currency note, value Rs. 1,000, one addressed to a firm of bankers, and the other to a resident missionary. The post office peon whose official career has now been brought to an untimely end by the sentence of the magistrate, opened both letters and took out the notes; but in a spirit of moderation to which he will, no doubt, look back hereafter with astonishment, he restored one of the notes—that belonging to the missionary, placing it, however, in the wrong cover. An unsympathetic magistrate would, no doubt, conclude that this had been done "with intent to deceive;" and it does not appear what reasons the accused gave for his conduct. Many motives suggest themselves in explanation. His conscience may have permitted his taking Rs.1,000, but not Rs. 2,000; or it may have been respect for our Church that induced him, heathen though he was, to enclose the reverend gentleman's note to the banker, trusting that it would be restored to its rightful owner. Or perhaps it was a grim sense of humour that tempted him to perpetrate such a dangerous practical joke. He can scarcely have expected that the tangle would not be unravelled.

THE French *armée territoriale* was called out this year for thirteen days' training, in imitation of the German landwehr system (under which the period of training is twelve days); but the result of the experiment is not considered satisfactory by the French military papers. The *Avenir Militaire* praises the punctuality with which the men came forward, and the rapidity with which they equipped themselves for duty; but it strongly censures their want of military smartness and discipline. They were rather, it says, like hastily raised bands than like an army; they seldom saluted their officers, and never their non-commissioned officers, and each man carried his rifle on the march as he liked. Such faults may appear trifling; but it is only by rigid discipline and drill that an army can gain that unity of action to which the German armies have chiefly owed their success.

THE opening of the new quays, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, at Antwerp is a matter of considerable importance to French commerce. Antwerp is practically the northern port of France; for, though situate in Belgian territory, it is served by the Chemin de Fer du Nord: there are even suspicions that that important railway company favours it to the disadvantage of Havre. However that may be, Antwerp is rapidly growing as a commercial centre, and there is no reason why it should not prove a formidable rival even to Bremen and Hamburg. At the present time a large proportion of the trade of Northern Europe passes through the great ports at the mouths of the Mersey, the Thames, the Scheldt, and the Elbe: they rival each other in the extent and importance of their commerce. The creation of additional and improved accommodation for ships at any one of them must be to some extent detrimental to the rest. Antwerp was intended by the First Napoleon to be the rival of London, and it has already become so. But Antwerp is not without its competitors in other quarters. Nevertheless, as regards French interests only, the new quays, which are over two miles long, must bring more traffic to the country. Antwerp has once been a French port, though for a short time only. Will it ever become so again?

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL CHESNEY, Military Secretary to Government, goes home immediately on 194 days' leave.

THE reorganisation scheme for the Indian Sappers, as proposed by the Roorkee Committee, has received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

THE BUDGET SPEECH OF LORD RANDOLPH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will allow me to thank you for your just and sincere defence of Lord Ripon against the attacks of Lord Randolph. But I do not see how to account for the silence of those Europeans and natives whose warm hearts the impartial and generous conduct and above all the uncommon stability of moral courage under very trying moments of Lord Ripon had so recently fired to enthusiasm. No impartial reader of the Budget speech of Lord Randolph would ever require to have explained to him the motive of the onslaught. It is, indeed, very doubtful whether the young and inexperienced Secretary for India has improved his prospects as a statesman by thus injudiciously coupling his Budget proposals with such an ungenerous exposition. The people of India, to whom he has cunningly held out a bait, will not now, in spite of it, fail to see what sort of man they have got to look after their interests in the British Cabinet.

AN ADMIRER OF ENGLISH JUSTICE.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 28.—The barometer has fallen slightly in the Carnatic, and locally in several places in Northern India and Burma, with a moderate rise of temperature there. Elsewhere the pressure has risen slightly, lowest in Upper Sind and the Bikaneer desert, with cyclonic winds around. Heavy rain is reported from Mussoorie; moderate in the Eastern Punjab, Rajputana, and the Gangetic Valley. The depression over Bengal is shallower and rain is general, but lighter in Bengal and Burma. Light showers have fallen in the Central Provinces and on the western coast. The temperature has fallen in the Punjab. It has changed irregularly elsewhere. Rain to-day:—Mussoorie, 5 inches; Diamond Island, 3 inches; Jullunder, 2 inches; Ludhiana, Jeypore, and Burdwan, 1½ inch; Simla and Bareilly, 1 inch; Sialkot, Benares, Sibsagar, Purneah, Gya, Hazaribagh, Chittagong, Saugor Island, False Point, Ajmere, Mount Abu, Rutnagherry, Mangalore, Tounghoo, and Rangoon, below 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	51	95	54	33	54	57	58	22
Aug. 28, Friday	0	18	....		....		....	
" 29, Saturday	0	9	0	4	0	1	0	0
Total	52	22	54	37	54	58	58	22
Corresponding date last year	53	65	62	59	59	40	59	1

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road London.

CRICKET.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. THE "CALCUTTA EXILES."

As last Saturday was an off-day on the list of cricketing events of the Bombay Gymkhana, a number of gentlemen belonging at one time or other to the Ballygunj and Calcutta Cricket Clubs, or other sporting institutions of the capital of India, formed themselves into a team to play the premier club of this city *pour passer le temps*. They styled themselves "Exiles;" but as at the last moment it was agreed to play twelve a side, and they were only able to "whip" together ten men, Messrs. Forrest and Bashford, whose claims to being "Exiles" are somewhat vague, were kindly allowed by the Gymkhana to play for the "ditchers." The day was remarkably fine, though a trifle hot; and for the greater portion of the duration of play the wicket was perfect. The "Exile" team was, of course, the strongest which could be collected; but their opponents had six "first eleven" men in theirs, and might fairly be called a representative lot, though the probabilities are that had Newnham, Mactier, and Blackwell been of the number, the Gymkhana might have stood a better chance of success. The sides were, nevertheless, very evenly matched, and had it not been that Framjee, the Calcutta ground bowler, was very much on the spot, the results would undoubtedly not have been so one-sided. The "Exile" bowling was certainly stronger than that of the Gymkhana, but the fielding on each side was equally good, while in the batting line the visitors only shone, Prevost being the hero of the day in this respect.

"B. C. C.," the captain of the "Calcutta Exiles," won the toss, and having elected to go in first, sent in Hills and Johnston. Carnegy (north wicket) and Gaddum (pavilion end) commenced to attack at 11-40. Both batsmen played with their usual care, the result being that the runs came very slowly, ten runs only having been scored between them in the first fourteen overs. The first 10 went up on the telegraph at 12-5, and Macbeth relieved Carnegy. The second 10 was hoisted shortly after, as Johnston made a fine leg hit off Gaddum for four, which he followed up by driving the same bowler with another to the oc for a similar amount. Then play steadied down again, and the scoring was slower. 30 went up at 12-25, and when one more run was added to the total, Johnsten was caught at cover point by Faulkener. (One wicket for 31 runs.) Prevost joined Hills, and began to rattle up runs in his usual quick style. 40 went up at 12-37, and Faulkener relieved Macbeth, but the runs still came, 50 being signalled at 12-47. This partnership would probably have been indefinitely prolonged, if Hills had not met with hard lines, for he played a good ball of Faulkener's, and then kicked it into his wicket. His 19 was a neatly made contribution. (Two wickets for 50 runs.) Harrington was next man, but before he was able to score he was caught at long-off by Carnegy, off Gaddum, and Prevost had only added a single to the total in the meanwhile. (Three wickets for 51 runs.) Kerr and Prevost, did not create a sensation, as the former was clean bowled without any addition to the score. "B. C. C." and Prevost gave the Gymkhana a lively time of it while they remained together. The former drove Faulkener to the off for four and a single, and then treated Gaddum in a like manner for three which, together with Prevost's three off Gaddum, brought the 60 up at 1-7 p. m., or seven minutes after the last wicket fell. At 65, however, "B. C. C." was neatly caught in the slips by Faulkener, off Gaddum. (Five wickets for 65 runs.) Baker, the next man, helped Prevost to hit up the score to 73, when Hardie, who had relieved Faulkener, bowled him clean. (Six wickets for 73 runs.) Murray and Prevost kept in until tiffin time, when the score stood at 75 for six wickets. Play was resumed at 2-35 p. m., Gaddum bowling at his original end and Hardie at the other. There were ten minutes of rather slow play, when Murray was bowled by Gaddum (seven wickets down for 75 runs), and Forrest joined Prevost. Immediately after this conjunction, Prevost made a fine drive off Hardie, over the bowler's head for four, and then played him in the slips for two, bringing 80 up at 2 46 p. m. Four minutes later, Forrest was caught by Cooper off Gaddum (eight wickets for 81 runs), and Stone filled the vacancy, but was clean bowled first ball he received, Prevost having in the meanwhile made a single. (Nine wickets for 82 runs.) Framjee joined Prevost, who was missed by Cooper shortly after, but the chance was not an easy one by any means, and the fortunate batsman showed his appreciation of the "life" by making a spanking leg hit for three. 90 went up shortly after, at 3 p.m., and Prevost returned a very hot one to Gaddum, which was not accepted. Carnegy was fielding at this period of the game in great form, being repeatedly applauded. At 3-10 p. m. the century was hoisted with due ceremony, and Framjee, who had played very carefully, was bowled by Gaddum immediately afterwards. (Ten wickets for 100 runs). Bashford, the last man, followed, and cut Gaddum for two; and next over Carnegy relieved Hardie. One more run was made, when Gaddum clean bowled Prevost, and the "Exiles" first innings closed for 103 runs. Prevost played a very fine innings. He went in first wicket down, and fell the last of his side. His contribution was a hard hit one, comprising two fours, five threes, seven twos, and eleven singles.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Carnegy	40	8	2	0
Gaddum	161	45	10	8
Macbeth	40	15	2	0
Faulkener	35	18	2	1
Hardie	50	13	7	1

At 3-30 p.m. Gould and Mardell were sent in to commence the batting in opposition to the bowling of "B. C. C." and Framjee, the former delivering from the north end and the latter from the south. "B. C. C." opened by clean bowling Mardell first ball, and Penny came in. (One wicket for 0 runs.) Penny made a single, when off "B.C.C.'s" fourth balls his partner was out l.b.w. (Two wickets for 1 run.) Carnegy followed, and Framjee with his first ball clean bowled Penny. (Three wickets for 1 run.) Macbeth joined Carnegy, but was bowled by Framjee before any material addition was made to the score. (Four wickets for 3 runs.) Gaddum then came in, and was nearly held by "B C.C." in the slips off the Parsee, and after this it looked as if Carnegy and the new comer would alter the unfortunate state of affairs hitherto; but Gaddum was given out l.b.w. (five wickets for 14 runs), and Faulkener took his place, opening with a single off "B. C. C.," which he followed up with a pretty cut for two off Framjee. Both the "Exile" bowlers were trundling in deadly form, and after some slow play Carnegy, who was playing very nervously, made a cut off "B. C. C.," and then returned one to this bowler, which was secured. (Six wickets for 19 runs.) All the good men being *hors de combat*, it looked very much as if the Gymkhana would have to follow on. Macrae became Faulkener's partner, and was nearly run out at the outset of his career, and, one run later, Framjee floored Faulkener's leg stump. (Seven wickets for 21 runs.) Colonel Rowlandson (a "Ditcher" originally) now came in, and though he and Macrae did not make many runs between them, they nevertheless made a stand. Neither bowler was able to break through these batsmen's stolid defence, and Framjee tried curly fast underhand. Colonel Rowlandson was quite at home with this sort of bowling, and it had no effect on Macrae either; so round hand was resumed. Macrae at last got impatient, and in endeavouring to smite "B.C.C.," put a catch into Johnston's hands at cover and retired. (Eight wickets for 27 runs.) Hardie, the left-handed man joined the veteran, and though he did not slate the bowling, he bothered the field. He and Colonel Rowlandson raised the score to 37 by careful play, and then they parted company, "B.C.C" bowling the left-handed man. (Nine wickets for 37 runs.) Cooper and Colonel Rowlandson, who were now partners, did not make any stand, as when each had made a single the latter was caught and bowled by Framjee. (Ten wickets for 39 runs.) Rathbone was the last man in. He and Cooper made a short stand, in the course of which the latter hit "B. C. C." to leg for four, and between them they managed to avert the "follow." When the score was 52, Hills easily secured Cooper at point off Framjee; and the innings closed at 5 p. m.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens	Wickets.
"B. C. C."	75	33	0	6
Framjee	71	17	5	5

"B. C. C." bowled one wide.

The "Exiles" went in for their second innings at 5-15 p. m. When time was called, eight Calcutta wickets had fallen for 45 runs. Hills played, as usual, a steady excellent innings of 23, and Faulkener was very successful as a bowler, getting five wickets for 8 runs.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Total Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Macrae	30	10	1	..
Macbeth	25	7	2	1
Hardie	30	10	..	..
Faulkener	46	8	5	5
Carnegy	25	5	1	2

Macbeth bowled one wide.
Carnegy bowled three no balls.
The following is the score:—

THE CALCUTTA EXILES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J J Hills (C C C), b Faulkener	19	c Cooper, b Faulkener	23
G R Johnston (B C C), c Faulkener, b Gaddum	16	c Rowlandson, b Faulkener	5
F A Prevost (C C C), b Gaddum	48	b Faulkener	3
Hor Harrington (C F C), c Carnegy, b Gaddum	0	c Rathbone, b Faulkener	0
H A Kerr (C C C and B C C), b Gaddum	0		
"B C C," c Faulkener, b Gaddum	10	c Macrae, b Carnegy	3
T S Baker (C C C), b Hardie	0	b Carnegy	0
W Murray (B C C), b Gaddum	1		
L R Forrest, c Cooper, b Gaddum	0	c Gaddum, b Faulkener	3
J Bashford, not out	2	b Macbeth	4
Capt J Stone (B C C), b Gaddum	0	Not out	0
Framjee (C C C), b Gaddum	7		
		Extras, w 1; n b 3	4
Total	103	Total	45

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

A P Gould, l b w, b "B C C"	0
C Mardell, b "B B C"	0
L Penny, b Framjee	1
C G Carnegy, c and b "B C C"	9
J K Macbeth, b Framjee	1
F D Gaddum, l b w, b "B C C"	5
F Faulkener, b Framjee	4
F C Macrae, c Johnston, b "B C C"	4
Col Rowlandson, c and b Framjee	6
H C Hardie, b "B C C"	5
S S Cooper, c Hills, b Framjee	9
F Rathbone, not out	6
Extras, l b 1; w 1	2
Total	52

THE CASE OF THOMAS CATLEY.

THE following resolution regarding the case of Thomas Catley has been issued through the Judicial Department:—

Bombay Castle, 27th August, 1885.

Petition from T. Catley, at present a prisoner in the House of Correction, dated the 10th August 1885, praying for reasons given for a remission of the enhanced sentence passed upon him by the High Court.

Letter from the Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, No. 1519, dated 20th August, 1885, as follows:—

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5798 of the 17th instant, forwarding an application from Thomas Catley, sentenced by the High Court, under Section 26 of the Railway Act, to rigorous imprisonment for six months, and requesting that the honourable the judges, by whom the sentence was passed, will, under Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code, state their opinion as to whether the application should be granted or refused, together with their reasons for such opinion.

With reference to the 2nd paragraph of your letter, I am directed to state that the newspaper report of the judgment, which was an oral one, is sufficiently accurate. As regards the conviction, their lordships after hearing the counsel for the accused at considerable length, were satisfied that the judgment of the magistrate was correct. His decision depended mainly upon the appreciation of the evidence of the witnesses. It is to be observed that the accused did not appeal against the conviction, although under Chapter 31 of the Criminal Procedure Code the case was an appealable one.

With regard to the sentence, the honourable the judges were of opinion that the punishment of one month's simple imprisonment awarded by the magistrate, was wholly inadequate looking to the serious nature of the offence found to be proved. The accused held the responsible position of an engine-driver on the railway, and he was guilty of a highly dangerous act by running his train into the station in disregard of the danger signal. This act was very likely to cause a collision, which in all probability would result in the death of one or more persons. In the present case a collision did occur, upsetting certain wagons and causing the death of the guard Chatten. The train with which the colision took place happened to be a goods train. But had it been a passenger train much greater loss of life must have resulted. Under these circumstances their lordships considered it their duty to inflict a punishment sufficient to deter others from committing similar dangerous acts, and to secure that implicit obedience to the rules of the Railway Company without which the public safety cannot be ensured. At the hearing of the case and also in the present application attention has been drawn to the evidence showing that at the time when the accident occurred the rules of the Company were being disobeyed, in various respects, by the guard Chatten, by the station-master, and assistant station-master, and by the gate-keeper. If these allegations are correct they appear to disclose, among the persons employed by the Railway Company, laxity of discipline requiring to be checked in the interest of the public.

The above are some of the considerations which weighed with their lordships when they held it necessary to enhance the sentence to one of rigorous imprisonment for six months. With regard to the question of good character the counsel for the accused made certain statements at the hearing, but there was no evidence on the point upon the record, nor was the question brought forward in a form of which the Court could notice. Their lordships have now perused the letter (attached to the present petition) from the Locomotive Superintendent of the railway, which gives the accused a good character for steadiness and sobriety; and they are of opinion that, assuming the statements in that letter to be true, they furnish a sufficient reason for commuting the sentence of rigorous imprisonment for one of simple imprisonment for the same term.

The accompaniments to your letter under acknowledgment are herewith returned as requested.

RESOLUTION.—Thomas Catley, an engine-driver in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, was convicted on the 18th April, 1885, by the District Magistrate of Nursingpur under Section 26 of Act IV. of 1879, and sentenced to simple imprisonment for one month.

The offence of which Catley was found guilty was that of running his train into a station in disregard of a danger signal, in consequence of which a collision took place, upsetting certain waggons, and causing the death of a guard.

Upon a review of the calendar, the High Court called for the case, and after hearing counsel on behalf of Catley enhanced the sentence to one of rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Memorials have now been presented to Government by and on behalf of Catley, praying that his punishment may be remitted. The grounds stated for the application are—

(1). That the conviction was erroneous, or at least of doubtful propriety.

(2.) That Catley, having undergone his original sentence and been re-employed by the railway company ought not to have been subjected a second time to imprisonment.

(3). That Catley has a large family dependent on him for support, who suffer through his imprisonment.

(4). That the sentence is excessive.

(5). That the sentence ought to be mitigated, if for no other reason, on account of Catley's previous good character.

In accordance with practice, and the provisions of Section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Catley's application was referred to the judges of the High Court by whom the sentence was passed with a request that they would favour Government with their opinion as to whether the application should be granted or refused, together with their reasons for such opinion. The attention of the High Court was at the same time called to a certificate of good character from the Railway Locomotive Superintendent, which was attached to Catley's application; and the honorable the judges were asked whether (assuming the certificate, though not admissible in evidence, to be true) they considered that Catley's previous good character afforded any ground for mitigating the severity of his sentence.

The honourable the judges have replied that they are of opinion that, assuming the statement in the certificate to be true they furnish a sufficient reason for commuting the sentence of rigorous imprisonment for one of simple imprisonment for the same term.

The Governor in Council will now consider in the their order the objections of the memorialists as stated in paragraph 4 of this Resolution.

It does not fall within the province of the Governor in Council to express any opinion as to the sufficiency of the evidence to support the conviction. That is the duty of the judicial tribunals; and it would be a very mischievous interference with the administration of justice if the Governor in Council were, in the absence of any additional evidence brought to light subsequently to the trial, to set aside a verdict deliberately approved by the High Court. The honourable the judges state that they were satisfied that the judgment of the magistrate was correct. They also bring to notice the fact that Catley might have appealed against that judgment, but did not do so.

The second objection is one rather against the law than against the administration of it. The law permits the High Court of its own motion, to enhance sentences which it considers inadequate. As such cases ordinarily come under the notice of the High Court by means of monthly calendars and, time must be occupied in affording to the convicted person an opportunity of showing cause why the sentence should not be enhanced, it is manifest that the enhancement of short sentences necessarily involves the re-arrest and re-imprisonment of the convicted person. Whether a power, involving such consequences, should be exercised in any particular case, is a matter for the discretion of the High Court, with which it would ill become the Governor in Council to interfere.

The distress occasioned to Catley's family by his incarceration must command sympathy, and His Excellency in Council is glad to see that the public has come forward to relieve it. But, as a plea for the mitigation of punishment, it is one which the Government is obliged continually to refuse to recognise, and it would be establishing a mischievous precedent if it were admitted in this instance.

As regards the severity of the sentence, the Governor in Council must observe that the law imposes upon the High Court the duty of determining what sentences are right and adequate: and it would not conduce to the due administration of justice if His Excellency in Council were to be induced to substitute his own opinion for that of the responsible judges. It must indeed be an extreme case of hardship, such as, in the case of a tribunal like the High Court, could hardly occur, which would lead the Government to set aside a sentence without the concurrence of the judges of the High Court by whom it was passed. In the present case, His Excellency in Council will go farther, and say that a sentence of six months' imprisonment for the offence of which Catley was found guilty does not appear to him an excessive sentence. The disregard of a danger signal by an engine-driver must be treated as a serious offence, for it may involve in any case, as it has involved in the present instance, the loss of life and much damage to property. Moreover, from other cases of collision and accident which have recently taken place on the G. I. P. Railway, the Governor in Council has, independently of the present case, come to the conclusion that the practice of disregarding danger signals and of neglecting rules on which the safety of the public depends has become rather frequent on that railway and requires to be severely dealt with; and he would be very sorry to encourage the idea that an engine-driver who causes a serious accident by his carelessness is a person to whom little or no blame attaches, and who is rather to be sympathised with as the victim of bad luck.

To the last consideration which has been urged upon his attention, His Excellency in Council is glad that he is able to give some weight. Good character is, it is true, a question of evidence: and evidence of Catley's good character might have been placed upon the record, in which case it would no doubt have received full consideration from the High Court. The honourable the judges state that "with regard to the question of good character, the counsel for the accused made certain statements at the hearing, but there was no evidence on the point upon the record, nor was the question brought forward in a form of which the Court could take notice." They are however of opinion that if Government be satisfied that Catley was, previously to his offence, a man of strict sobriety and good conduct in the discharge of his duties his sentence may properly be mitigated to the extent which they suggest. His Excellency in Council is so satisfied; and therefore, with the concurrence of the judges, by whom the sentence was passed, he is pleased to commute that sentence to one of simple imprisonment for six months.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, Captain W. Barratt, arrived in Bombay harbour at 11 o'clock last night, with the overland mails of the 14th August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Cutler and infant.
Mr R Storey.
Mr J Sampson.
Mr and Mrs Sanders.
Mr Howard.
Miss L Breach.
Mrs R A Canell and 2 children.
Mr G Shoelridge.
Mr T Mankin.
Surgn F A Rogers.
Mr Hogg, infant and child.
Lieut-Col Ommaney.
Mrs Corder and infant.
Mr E L Ives.
Mrs James.
Mr Faria.
Mr Lightowler.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr R C Barker,
Col G S White.
Mr V M Samarth,
Mr and Mrs Whitworth.
Mr E Charriol.
Miss Charriol.
Mr Robertson.
Mr Ramchandra.
Mr T Whitham.
Mr Scarfton.

FROM ADEN.—Mr Murray.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, August 14.)

THE present session of Parliament came to an end to-day, when the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech to both Houses. The principal points alluded to in the Speech are the improved prospects of a pacific settlement of the Afghan frontier question; the satisfactory arrangement of Egyptian financial affairs, and the termination of the Soudan War.

Lord Salisbury and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on Wednesday, Aug. 12, moved in both Houses of Parliament a vote of thanks to the forces recently engaged in the Soudan.

Sir Edward Thornton is expected to leave St. Petersburg for Constantinople towards the end of August.

Sir H. Drummond-Wolff arrived in Vienna on Wednesday, Aug. 12, on his way to Constantinople and Egypt.

Count Kalnoky has had an interview at Varzin with Prince Bismarck.

Lord Randolph Churchill delivered a stirring speech in Dorsetshire on Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Sir John Strachey has been appointed a member of the Indian Council in the place of Sir Barrow Ellis.

Lord Carrington leaves England to assume the office of Governor of New South Wales on Oct. 30.

The dignity of Viscount has been conferred on Lord Wolseley.

The serious condition of Mr. Ruskin's health is causing his friends great anxiety.

The number of deaths in Spain per day from cholera has reached a total of more than 2,000.

Brigands have recently been committing outrages and carrying off people in Epirus.

Several missionaries and a large number of Christians are said to have been massacred in Tongking.

A heavy rain considerably marred the prospects of grouse-shooting on the 12th August.

OBITUARY.—Lord Houghton; Viscount Halifax; Sir Henry J. Stracey, Bart.; Judge Walsh, of Dublin; Col. Grant Allan, Madras Ret.; Lady Georgiana Legge.

BENGAL.

FATAL RESULT OF A BITE.—Hurry Dassee Bostobi, aged [illegible] years, died at the Mayo Hospital on the 21st instant, under the following circumstances. She was a beggar woman and had gone to the house of Baboo Nundoo Lall Bose for alms. A large number of other beggars were also present there, the occasion being a distribution of alms. A woman, named Ram Peary, quarrelled with the deceased, and bit the middle finger of her right hand. Of her own accord she went to hospital, where she was treated for necrosis of the finger. She got over this, but subsequently died from a sloughing abscess of the right forearm, the result, in all probability, of the wound on the finger.—*Indian Daily News.*

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo child, aged two years, the daughter of the Principal of the Sanscrit College, met with a sad accident last Monday, which resulted in her death. The child had been suffering from diarrhœa, and was being treated by the mother at home with digestive pills of native preparation, which were kept in a tin box on a shelf along another box of a similar description and size, containing opium pills. The mother, on going to the shelf for one of the former pills, mistook the box in the dark, and took out a pill of opium, and administered it to the child, who soon after became drowsy, and evinced symptoms of narcotic poisoning. The mistake having been discovered, the father lost no time in removing the infant to the College Hospital; but it was too late, for the child died soon after admission.—*Ibid.*

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON A NATIVE MISSIONARY.—The Rev. N. L. Doss, connected with the London Missionary Society, Bhowanipore, was lately waylaid in the street, and attacked by a man believed to have been hired for the purpose by an ex-student of the college. He was struck so severely with a cudgel as to cause a fracture of his collar-bone. The complainant is a teacher in the college, and a misunderstanding of some sort arose between him and a pupil, owing to which the young man withdrew himself from the school, but before leaving threatened to do his pastor and master some bodily harm. The attack on the reverend gentleman was so sudden that he had not time to identify his assailant. Owing to his being confined to bed after the assault, no action was taken in the matter beyond acquainting the police of the circumstances. When sufficiently strong to move about, he with the assistance of Inspector Akhoy Coomar Banerjee succeeded in tracing out the man who attacked him who was last Wednesday put on his trial before Mr. Abdool Jubber, the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore. The complainant and the medical gentleman, under whose treatment he had been were examined and the further hearing of the case was adjourned to Wednesday next.—*Ibid.*

A HARSH RAILWAY PROSECUTION.—On Tuesday last at the Howrah Police Court, before Baboo Gour Das Bysack, Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Dwarka Nath Gangooly was charged, at the instance of the East Indian Railway Company, with having defrauded the Company by travelling with an old return ticket from Bally to Howrah in an intermediate carriage. The accused pleaded ignorance of the Railway Rules, stating that he was not aware that return tickets could not be used by passengers after five days, and adding that formerly there was a rule that passengers could use their return tickets for seven days after issue. The accused, on alighting from the train, before being handed over to the Government Railway Police, offered to pay the fare, which the ticket collector refused. On the question being put by the Court to the ticket collector whether the accused offered to pay the fare, he admitted the fact. His worship said the accused was clearly not guilty of having attempted to defraud the Railway Company, he having used the return ticket through ignorance of the rules. The order of the Court would, therefore, be that the accused should simply pay five pice, being the fare from Bally to Howrah.—*Ibid.*

CASUALTIES ON THE RIVER.—On Sunday morning last, whilst a boat, laden with ten passengers was proceeding from Telkul Ghaut to Ahritala Ghaut, it collided with the s. s. Profulla, which was lying off the latter ghaut, and capsized owing to the strong tide. The passengers were, however, saved. On the same day a dingy, which was towing a large country boat, from Goosery to Pathuria Ghaut, got swamped owing to the force of the tide. No loss of lives took place in this instance. On the same day, a cooly, whilst working on board the B. S. Alladin, fell into the river, never rising to the surface. On the same day a boat, laden with 400 maunds of salt, struck against a sunken buoy near Manick Ghose's Ghaut, and was lost. The crew were saved. On the same day a cooly fell into the hold of the s. s. Scindia, through the open hatch, sustaining severe injuries, necessitating his immediate removal to the Mayo Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious state. It appears that he was working with a number of coolies, in the discharge of the cargo of the vessel, and suddenly disappeared with the object of shirking his work. Whilst walking aft he fell through the open hatch.—On Tuesday last, whilst Henry Laheman, a seaman on board the B. S. Viscount, was standing on the starboard rail, and heaving with both hands, the hitch, which was on the spike, slipped, knocking him into the river. He never rose to the surface.—On the same day, at 7 p.m., whilst a cargo boat, laden with 347 bags of rice, was proceeding from Balliaghatta to the S. S. Kohinur, it collided with a buoy, owing to the strong tide, and sank. No loss of life occurred.—On the same day, whilst a boat, laden with gunny bags, was proceeding from Koilah Ghat to the S. S. Sea Gull, it got swamped in consequence of the strong tide. The crew were all saved.—On Monday last two sepoys, attached to the 3rd Company of the 11th Infantry, stationed in the Fort, were drowned in the river. It appears that deceased along with two of their comrades had gone to the Howrah station to bid some of their friends good-bye, and were returning at 8 30 p. m. by a passenger boat to Armenian Ghat. Whilst crossing the boat struck against a sunken buoy and capsized. All the passengers and crew were rescued, with the exception of the deceased, who were drowned.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

A MUNIFICENT ACT.—Mr. Sathrasala Venkatakistnamah Chetty, a wealthy merchant and land-owner of this city, recently, on the occasion of a ceremony in connection with the sending to school of his son, set apart a building worth about Rs. 7,000 for the purpose of founding an orphanage for destitute children of his caste. This is the first Hindu orphanage started in this city.—*Mail.*

A MISCHIEVOUS FREAK.—When the 8-45 a. m. train from Madras reached the Shevaroy station yesterday, a native third-class passenger commenced to collect tickets from his fellow passengers, representing himself as a ticket collector of the Company; he possessed himself of a large number which he thereupon began destroying. He was arrested, and the authorities at Madras have ordered his prosecution before a Magistrate. It is supposed the man is insane.

A WORD WITH A CERTAIN COMMITTEE.

THE *St. James's Gazette* feels compelled to address a few words to certain most eminent prelates who lately undertook to inquire into the conduct of the authors and salesmen of a too-notorious publication.

"Precisely the most pernicious thing about this publication was its language. Nothing so outrageously abominable as the verbiage selected for the so-called revelations had ever appeared before in a public print. Where it would have been easy enough to have chosen inoffensive language, words and phrases of the most shameful character were employed. The Archbishop of Canterbury knows, and Cardinal Manning knows, that they no more dare to read aloud any fifty lines of these descriptions at a public meeting than they would dare to commit the offences described. They know that, if they did so in the presence of a dozen boys and girls, they would deserve to be stripped of their priestly vestments and flogged at Newgate. But they also know that this vile language has been flung about the streets for weeks in print; that it has been sold openly by hundreds of boys and girls to thousands of boys and girls; and yet they have not a word of reprobation for it. Not a word. By a silence that cannot be accidental, but must have been deliberate and meaning, they sanction the use in the public press of the most grossly indecent language that ever appeared in print. This the Archbishop of Canterbury does, and this do Cardinal Manning and the Bishop of London.

Their silence as to another matter is more amazing yet. In the publication they inquired into, the literary gentleman who compiled it makes this avowal: In order to show what can be done in London, he did himself employ certain infamous women to decoy half a dozen young girls for him; that, hired by him, they did so; that the young girls were brought from service or from home; that in each case he made a bargain with them in set terms, getting them in some instances to write out "agreements" in the plainest and coarsest language. Unless, then, the literary gentleman is a very base liar, he confesses himself guilty of having utterly corrupted the minds of half a dozen young women, of having brought them to consent to take up the trade and the wages of debauchery, in order to do what? He answers, To show how much vice there is in London that ought to be suppressed. Now all this, we say, appears in the print in question. And the *Guardian* wishes to know whether "Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Manning regard it as a moral transaction?" The question was asked in the morning: in the evening it was answered. Out comes the "report," and again not a word of rebuke for the scoundrel who told them of his little experiments on the virtue of these young women, and the complete success of them. The Cardinal and the Archbishop agree with the Bishop of London that such conduct being arraigned, it may pass without a syllable of reproof.

But what is it that these gentlemen have done. They answer, to begin with, "We decided from the first to exclude any inquiry into charges against any particular men or classes of men, or into the conduct of police officers." Then what is the good of the investigation? It is here that exaggeration and imposture are vehemently suspected. Certain wretches of the streets, or now got into the Salvation Army from the streets, are said to have made charges against certain men in high position. "Now, then," says the literary gentleman, "do you doubt the revolting depravity of the upper classes?" We turn to the Cardinal and the Archbishop, and ask whether Mr. Grubstreet is justified; and the reply is, "Ah, we resolved from the first not to inquire into that point." "But he also says that the police are largely implicated in this traffic, and assist it. Surely you tried to ascertain what truth there was in so grave a statement?" "No, we resolved not to inquire into that either." "Well, then, there is the grand point of the whole production: that this is about all things a working man's grievance; that the daughters of the poor are the victims of the rich, who, imitating the infamous French nobles with their parc aux cerfs and the like, buy them up in thousands every year to deal with them as beasts. That is a very serious statement to pour into the ears of the people: you looked into the truth of that?" "By no means," is the answer: "we carefully avoided all inquiry into that assertion." The catechism has to be carried only one step further. "Then what is it that you did inquire into?" Here is the reply, in the words of the Committee. "We inquired into the system of criminal vice described; and, without guaranteeing the accuracy of every particular, we are satisfied that, taken as a whole, the statements of the paper are substantially true."

Now just observe what this amounts to. The Committee report that a certain kind of criminal vice does exist, and is carried on in a certain way. But who needed to be told that? What inquiry was as necessary to discover the existence of social corruptions that have never been absent from any populous city? None; and the Archbishop and the Cardinal must have known it. But as to the statements about the "system," all the more important of them, all the most likely to prove false, all that if false are most infamous, are put aside to begin with; while as for the rest, they are "substantially true;" that is to say, they are substantially true "taken as a whole," and (mind you!) without any guaranteeing of accuracy in particulars.

Now, unfortunately, the eminent ecclesiastics on the so-called Committee had been involved in this nasty business at the beginning. Their names were associated with it before it took the atrocious complexion conferred upon it by the literary gentleman and his immediate employers; and therefore they must pardon us if we say that they were strongly interested in discovering that, "on the whole," and "substantially," they had not lent encouragement to the production of a pack of lies as well as a mass of obscenity. How far the same circumstance may account for the silence that condones and will extend the monstrous offences named in the first two paragraphs of this article is a question of no importance. Nothing can excuse it, in such men so employed. But now we want to know this: What does "on the whole" really mean? What precise signification are we to give to that vague word "substantially?" More especially, what are the particulars the accuracy of which the Cardinal and the Archbishop will not guarantee? How many of them are there, and to what extent is their accuracy of a doutful character? Would not the truth have been told more nearly if the committee had said that positive evidence of organized falsehood had been brought before them for the purpose of establishing sensational cases?

But the questions we more particularly wish to lay before these priests and bishops are these: In the conduct they chose to inquire into, they had before them the avowed debauchers of five or six young women for the sake of emphasizing "revelations." And they pass it by without a word of reproof. Is this a sort of thing to be expected of an Archbishop and a Cardinal? Are the two Churches agreed that so much evil as that may be done that good (perchance) may come? Again: they have read the bestial language placed before them: they know what it must generate in the minds of the thousands and thousands of young people to whom it is sold in the streets; they know that it has been and is gloated over in the village as well as the town; they are aware that it has awakened a thirst and created a market for countless imitations. Are they not ashamed of sanctioning the sale of this poison by their silence when they were challenged to speak? Is that what Archbishops and Cardinals are good for? Or is it sufficient excuse to themselves that, as they were mixed up in this business at the beginning they would naturally be expected to make the best of it?

GRAEFENBERG

PILLS

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

RUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE *Daily News* correspondent, writing from Kizil Arvat, says:—Coal being very scarce and wood comparatively costly on the shores of the Caspian, all the steamers navigating that sea necessarily call at Baku, where they take for their supply of fuel the dregs of refined naphta and then set out for their different destinations. A regular service has for a long time been established between that town and Krasnovodsk, which is one of the few ports on the east of the Caspian, and is sufficiently protected from the winds by the hills. The population of this new colony, composed chiefly of officials and their dependents, hardly reaches one thousand souls. The passage from Baku to Krasnovodsk is made in twenty hours. Here passengers and cargo are transhipped on small sailing vessels and river steamers, which on an average take eight hours to reach a place called Michaelovskizal or simply Michaelovski, lying a little below the 39 latitude. The so-called "roads," besides being very open and shallow, are frozen during the severe cold of the winter, thus rendering the landing of cargo extremely difficult. In addition, the climate is very hot and insalubrious during the summer season. The only advantage which made the Russians choose this roadstead as the starting point of the railway was its comparative nearness to Kizil Arvat. The whole tract lying between the two latter spots is a desert without any habitable places, but a kind of thistle grows which is much relished by the camels, and, in fact, forms their principal food. Kizil Arvat is the first place where a small running stream and some little cultivation and trees are met with. On the south rise a small range of low mountains which give good pasture for horses and sheep. Formerly this place was one of the chief halting spots of the Turcomans, where they used to pass a part of the year. But the Russians have, since the conquest, endeavoured to give it the appearance of a village by erecting various buildings and by planting trees. A force of about 800 foot and 200 horse is now stationed there. From Michaelovski to Kizil Arvat takes thirteen hours by railway. Thus the journey from Baku to the latter village can, in ordinary times, be done in about three days. As for telegraphic communication, St. Petersburgh is connected with Bami, between Kizil Arvat and Askabad, by two separate lines. A cable laid in the Caspian joins the Russian telegraph network at Baku to Krasnovodsk, which is in communication with Bami by a land line passing through Michaelovski and Kizil Arvat. On the other hand, the Russian telegraph line is connected with the Persian at Julfa on the Arax, whence, passing viâ Tabreez and Teheran, it is rejoined to the Russian wire on the frontier of Astrabad, and thence is continued through Tchikislar to Bami. From here a single line is carried to Askabad, the place of residence of the Governor of Transcaspian province. Thus the Russians are in communication by two separate telegraph lines with their lately acquired and outlying province in Central Asia.

DANCING LITERATURE AND DOGMA.

IF any philosopher of leisure, moving in polite circles, is in want of a subject on which to write an immortal work, there is a subject of deep and wide interest badly in want of a philosopher, and that is dancing. The philosopher who not long ago demonstrated in the pages of a sedate periodical that revolution is not progress seems to be the right person, but he is never in want of a subject, and if he were he might have some difficulty in proving that the ingenious gambols of the waltzer do not furnish a refutation as well as an example of that too much neglected theory. In the meantime it is equally deplorable and undeniable that nobody seems able to write little books about dancing without becoming extravagantly absurd. There is, or was, on the other side of the Atlantic a person named William Cleaver Wilkinson, to whom it was our privilege to call the attention of our readers in the autumn of last year. He was less of a philosopher than a moral reformer, and he denounced the dance, as he called it, in surprising terms on account of its wickedness—at least when it is practised by persons of opposite sexes. He was an amusing prophet, and did nobody any harm, but he was not what the progress (or revolution) of the ages seems to call for. Why do people dance? How have they danced? What (if any) is the essential difference between the dancing of the South Sea Islands and the dancing of Queen's Gate? And, above all, why does a man about to write a little sixpenny square book called *Hints on Dancing; or, the Etiquette of the Ball Room*—it is believed that the composition of works of this class is, like the making of music calculated to live for ever, one of the few human feats never achieved by females—invariably take leave of his sober senses, and cut literary capers of the most bewildering grotesqueness? These are the essential problems of the virgin study of comparative chorology, a science which is still, in 1885, awaiting its exponent.

The latest novice in the ranks of the authors indicated above is Mr. E. Scott, who has written a little book called *The New Ballroom Guide*, and we are happy to observe that he shows himself capable, in a degree unusual with most of his predecessors, of accommodating himself to the prevailing habits of the age and country which he happens to adorn. He gives to the waltz in theory that eminence among dances which it has indisputably won for itself in practice. True, he commits himself to the astonishing fallacy, older than the belief that Mr. Gladstone is a man of peace, and quite as contemptuous of the "stubbornness" which is popularly attributed to "facts," that "among the dances now considered fashionable" that unhappy old bore the quadrille "is perhaps the most universally admired . . . and a programme is seldom arranged without its appearance once or oftener during the evening." Also he devotes a page or two each to the description of the "Polo," the "Circassian Circle," the "Prince Imperial"—which last he asserts to have been "somewhat neglected of late," owing "perhaps" to "the melancholy associations connected with the unfortunate youth from whom it takes its name"—and some other dances equally far removed from the range of practical athletics. But these odd speculations are episodical, and on the whole, Mr. Scott frankly and fully accepts the supremacy of the waltz, to which he devotes two-thirds of his pages and nearly all his fine writing.

"Let us," then, in company with Mr. Scott, "imagine a scene of unalloyed enjoyment, wherein young people of both sexes are mingling in the most agreeable of diversions, and those of maturer years conversing pleasantly while watching the graceful movements of their children and *proteges* (*sic*), revealing by their smiling faces the unselfish pleasure they derive from witnessing the happiness of others . . . where delicious music directs the footsteps of the dancers and delights the ears of those who are past their dancing days, awakening sweet reminiscences of 'auld lang syne,' a scene wherein" there is everything in short, that the heart of man could desire, except a full stop, and where even that may be hoped for by him who has the patience to struggle to the end of a page and a half of this sort of thing. But, alas! though all this is very nice to imagine (if you are sound in the wind), it does not always happen. "The movements of the dancers are frequently far from graceful: the enjoyment afforded to chaperons and those who are seldom solicited for dances is but scanty." Worse even than this, "it too often happens that young men retire from the ball-room to brood over disappointments, and sensitive girls to weep upon their pillows." These are the evils, it seems, from which the world may be rescued if it will only lay Mr. Scott's counsels to heart. It will be admitted that they are serious. The fate of the sensitive girls in particular will excite the keenest sympathy. It is not every one who has been honoured with confidences so delicate and so affecting, and the most thoughtless male partner may well be sobered by the novel reflection that a lachrymose interview with a pillow may probably be the result, if he does not (or does, as the case may be) dance with the fair being to whom his word is plighted. "If a lady does not wish to dance with any gentleman who may request her, and cannot decline on the plea of a former engagement, it is better that she should express her intention of sitting out that particular dance, and having done so abide by her decision." There appear to be two, objections to this method of approximating to the state of breathless happiness which we "imagined" in accordance with our author's opening request. In the first place, the gentleman may have the meanness to retire from the ball-room to brood over the disappointment, in which case the existing evil will not have been remedied. Or, worse still, he may answer, "Sit out? Why, certainly. Nothing I should like better!" and experience shows that to sit out with a partner you dislike is yet more grievous than to dance with him—or her. We offer ladies no solution of the difficulty, but we cannot advise them to accept Mr. Scott's as sufficient. Here is a piece of advice to men which may be more confidently endorsed:—"Do not select all your partners from among the prettiest girls and best dancers in the room." This rule is pretty certain to be generally complied with. If there is any one so lucky as to be able invariably to set it at defiance, we may be sure that fortune has something remarkable in store for him. Mr. Scott has been "told that a ball-room is not the place for love-making," and therefore "if your sweetheart be present," you need not dance with her more than you like. We do not venture to dispute the conclusion, but there is certainly a superstition in some minds that a ball-room is a place where, in one way or another, a good deal of love-making is got through. No sort of objection can be taken to the caution "not to give her [your sweetheart] cause for uneasiness by concentrating your attention in another direction [Anglice, flirting with somebody else]; rather distribute your favours equally [favours is gratifying], and" under the circumstances "you might, perhaps," give a few dances to "those ladies who appear to obtain the least consideration." When Mr. Scott's code is the acknowledged authority to which the manners of dancing men should conform, the distribution of the spare favours of those gentlemen who happen to have sweethearts in the room will arouse particularly lively feelings of gratitude in the breasts of the fortunate recipients. Some good advice is given to ladies who are "asked to dance by one who, from his diffidence, has evidently made his first appearance at a ball." (We need not stop to inquire how they should treat the paradoxical person who appears at a ball having his first appearance yet to make.) They are to be very kind to him, he wants it, and deserves it. "He is terribly nervous, you scarcely feel that he is holding you; yet, believe me, the hand that trembles at your touch, the arm that falters round your waist, would become as iron if raised in your defence; and the lips which now refuse to utter even the commonest platitudes [danching with a novice is not all bitterness apparently] would be eloquent with scorn in repudiating any aspersion cast against your sex, whom his very timidity shows he honours."

After a good deal of general advice of this kind Mr. Scott gets to work on "The Art of Waltzing." He is a great upholder of the Trois-Temps wherein every one with music in his soul will agree with him, but, at the same time, it will be news to some people that "the dance known as the Deux-Temps . . . is rarely heard of now, and we are fortunate in being rid of such an ungraceful movement." It is not well, as a rule, to hazard unqualified statements about anything; but perhaps, if there is one upon which the courageous may venture with a reasonable hope of not being confuted, it is that nobody can teach himself to dance by reading a book. If it could be done, we are bound to say that Mr. Scott's work appears to us more likely to achieve that end than any other we have ever perused. Of course the diagram with pictures of the soles of a lady's feet and of one gentleman's foot (the same size as his partner's), and the explanations attached to it, are very confusing but they are actually right! Also there occurs in the course of the explanations one beautiful sentence, which shows how the science of dancing has a place of its own in the science of things in general, and which we commend to the *Quarterly* Reviewer before referred to. "The progress made in these last three steps is only revolutionary, and not forward." How often would the candid historian of nations be forced to confess as much! In a chapter descriptive of the faults which unskilled waltzers frequently commit, the author relapses again into the manner inseparable from his subject. "One of the most common . . . is a tendency to run round their partners, like the tyre of a wheel round the axle, which has, of course, a very absurd appearance." It certainly sounds as if it would have; and we can only regret that a prolonged experience in seeing other people dance has not enabled us to add the weight of our concurrence to the result of Mr. Scott's observation. "A gentleman should not stare wildly in dancing or gaze upward as if he imagined himself in the seventh heaven." A gentleman should hardly ever stare wildly; but suppose the unhappy young man does imagine himself in the seventh heaven, what then?

Such is the latest contribution to chorological literature which the desiderated philosopher, when he comes, will have to make the basis of his investigations. We will present him with a few hints as to the lines upon which his ultimate theories may not improbably be founded. The wish to jump in symmetrical combinations is one of the most deeply implanted instincts of the human race. Savages dance and we dance, and our dances differ from theirs only in detail. The more lively and boisterous dances approximate most nearly to the original type, and are therefore the best. The best dance now practised in London is the Highland schottische, but only the more favoured of the effete sons and daughters of civilization can live up to it. The same spirit which produced the romantic revival in literature lifted the common run of dancers out of minuets, quadrilles, and such like eighteenth-century hollownesses into the waltz, and there they stick for the present. Also dancing contains the germs of a great principle. There exists a certain epicene sect of improvers of the English language, who frequently speak of dancing as "revolving." Their words contain more wisdom than they know. The dancer revolves round his own axis, and also round the centre of the apartment. He goes through a never-ending cycle of essentially contemptible revolutions, and he gets no forrarder. Herein he is deeply conservative, and he illustrates the social and political processes of his kind.—*Saturday Review.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Khalif, 1,491 tons, Captain A. S. Nash, sailed on Saturday last for Naples via Canal with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Satara, 821 tons, Captain Mackerness, sails to-day for Bassorah via Kurrachee with a general cargo and Mr. Barwick as first-class and 63 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Teddington, 1,310 tons, Captain Clerk, which arrived in harbour on Friday last from Moulmein, 14th August brought a general cargo; she is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Clan Buchanan, 1,912 tons, Captain Maypee, which arrived in harbour on Friday last from Liverpool (1st August,) brought a general cargo; she is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Inch Longa, 1,997 tons, Captain J. Ankoney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne (2nd August) with a cargo of coals. Mr. Blain, fireman on board, died of sunstroke and heat apoplexy in the Red Sea on the 21st August.

THE Austro-Hungarian steam-ship Orion, 1,833 tons, Captain S. Mersa, cleared on Saturday last for Hongkong via Colombo with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For. Colombo.—Mr. C. R. Weber as first-class and one deck. For Singapore.—4 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons, Captain Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (27th August) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Majors Mooney and Nicholls, Mr. Walker, Mr. Williams, Mr. Chutta, Lieut. F. K. Dyas, Mr. W. H. Jackson, Mr. Jolly, Miss Crowley, Mr. Hayes, 5 non-commissioned officers and 113 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
30	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Aug. 27
	Inch Longa (s).....	Ankoney.....	Tyne, Aug. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Sorrento (s)	Rogers.......	Hull.
	Orion (s)	Mersa	Hongkong.
	Khalif (s)	Nash	Naples.

The steam-ship Satara, Mackerness, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—8 packages sewing machines, stationery &c, Shroff Brothers.
Rosetta s—5 cases brandy, Bodger Warburton and Co.
Gwalior s—3 cases printing ink, G Claridge.
Teheran s—11 cases biscuits and cheese, Ahmedally Sallebhoy; 12 cases medicine, soap and oilmanstore, Goolamally Jewanjee.
Cathay s—30 cases champagne, Green and Read.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—4 packages carriage lamps, Hukeemjee Luchmanjee.
Speke Hall s—3 casks brandy, Eduljee Cowasjee Dalal.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Cameron s—25 hogsheads pale ale and 30 cases whisky, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—55 packages papers, Keekabhoy Abdul Hussen; 5 cases clocks, Links Brothers; 10 cases silvered glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy; 21 cases soap, the French Bank; 35 cases eau-de-cologne, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—50 bales wool ,Keeka Khoosal; 26 bales wool, Naronjee Mooljee; 1918 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 7,999 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 83½ cwts behda, Mowjee Bhimjee.
Bengore Head s—800 cwts wheat, Jaitha Purshotum; 98 bales twist, Heptoola Shaikh Adum.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—22 bales twist, Shuriff Darvish; 3½ cwts ivory, M Heerisunker; 9½ cwts ivory, M Soomar.
Highfield s—11,992½ cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 5 bales hides, M Moloobhoy.

FOR HULL.

Lord Lansdowne s—36,153 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

King's Cross s—100 cwts horns, F M Rahimbhoy; 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,170 cwts groundnut seeds, R Caderbhoy.
Lady Armstrong s—900 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,170 cwts groundnut seed, Rahimtoola Caderbhoy.

FOR NAPLES.

Khalif s—1,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
China s—3 000 cwts wheat, M Cohen and Co.

FOR GENOA.

China s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Gwalior s—200 cwts wheat, Ludha Dewjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Gwalior s—125 lbs raw silk, Ludha Dewjee; 587 lbs, Hajee Abdula Noor Mahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orion s—10 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 28.

Way, Lt, 9th Inf, off Pr leave, from Jubulpore.
Robertson, Capt, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 29.

Ommanny, Major, Bl B I, on sick leave, to England.
Bell, Col, Md, 2nd Cav, H C, on leave, to Aurungabad.
Mayne, Surg-Major, MD, I M D, on route, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, August 31.

The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps on Wednesday next, the 2nd September, 1885, from 4 p.m. to dark. Members must notify their intention not later than 1 p.m. on the day they wish to fire, to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

There will be a meeting of A. Company on Thursday next, the 3rd of September, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

Cr.-Serjeant W. George has permission to proceed to Bangalore on duty and to take his rifle with him.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Poona, August 28, 1885.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bo Infy (Grenadiers)—Lieut P. A. N. St. L. Wood, Offg Wing Officer, 16th Bo Infy to Officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Lieut P A Smarthwaite, Offg Wing Officer, 16th Bo Infy to Officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

16th Bo Infy—Lieut A Vint, Offg Wing Officer, 1st Bo Infy to Officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

Lieut H. R. F. Anderson, Offg Wing Officer, 1st Bo Infy to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

23rd Bo L I—Lieut E R Penrose, Wing Officer and Offg Qr-Mr to be Wing Officer and Qr-Mr vice Lieut Richardson seconded on appointment as Asst Milly Accountant on probation.

Surgn M. B. Braganza, I Medl Service on expiration of the leave granted to him under G O C No 332 of 16-5 is transferred to General duty Prescy Circle.

Under, instructions from the Horse Guards War Office it is intimated that:—

Lieut H A Inglis No 9 (Mountain) 1 Northern Divn has been posted to the Depot 1st Bde R A.

The appointment of Lieut H W Campbell, in Clause VIII of G O C 385 of 21st inst, to 1-B R H A has been cancelled.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Medl Staff Surgn W M James for 6 months on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—R A—Major F O B Foote, 5-1 South Ir Dn from 1st to 15 Oct 1885, in extension on urgent private affairs to remain at Simla.

1st Bn Rifle Bgde Capt W P St John Mildmay to remain at Poona in extension of privilege leave from 25th Aug to 25th Sept 1885, on private affairs.

17th Bombay Infy—Col J Jacob (S C) to Bombay and Poona for 6 months from 1st Sept 1885 or date of departure in that month on private affairs.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY

AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrioned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of propit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid "
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Sh pura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun‡
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar‡
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam‡
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

olaba
hurch Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat†¶
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barairee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Seram
Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapet gate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad*

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

Wadwan Junc. Do. City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakharia
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
Sanashra
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶40 minutes for Dinner.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fir on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE.
EQUAL TO 50 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 10 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Secretary.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same price. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. .. 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

PAIR of GREY ARABS, five years old, height 14-2, well matched, and go very well together.

Powerful BLACK ARAB, five years old, height 14-2, very fast trotter with splendid action.

One single-seated Madras-built BROUGHAM, suitable for one horse. The property of a gentleman.

Two second-hand English-built VICTORIAS, with moveable Coach-boxes.

One new DOG-CART, suitable for a Galloway.

One new patent LANDAU, suitable for one or a pair of horses, built by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

LEEMANN & GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI DRILL
THE ONLY FAST DYED KHAKI.

WARRANTED FAST a[illegible]inst soap, soda, sun, air and perspira[illegible]n,
IN DIFFERENT QUA[illegible]IES AND SHADES.
SAMPLES ON APPL[illegible]ATION.
SOLE AGENTS,
E. SPINNER & CO.,
3, Hornby-row, opposite Post Office.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY

ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE
GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET
POWDER, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
BOUQUET, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878,
and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark,
J. AND E. ATKINSON.
2 Old Bon[illegible]et London.

GRATEFUL—COMFO[illegible]NG.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cu[illegible] asserted by those who take a little DAILY the syste[illegible] comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequeiæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St; London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is he only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitatio
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
reat Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and hrough the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for & accept no other but DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents of Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon,* or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with a rowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a tea-spoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,
H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C. I. G."

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India
Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for Kinahan's "L.L."

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS, THE AGED & INVALIDS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD.

LANCET.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

TRADE MARK.

IN ONE-POUND
1/- CANISTERS
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.

NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.

NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. ● NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.

● THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND. ●

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

BOMBAY.—AGENTS TREACHER & Co.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

GLENLIVET WHISKY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate tha GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

'ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ONLY "CAMPAIGN" WATCH OF THE DAY.
Rs. 35.

THE CASE is strongly made in best German Silver, so finished that it could hardly be distinguished from Real Silver, and retains its original Brightness for a considerable time, is air tight dust and Waterproof.

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH. AS A TIME KEEPER it is equal to the best watch produced. Read what the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tavoy, S. B. says.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Crystal faced keyless lever watch you sent me, and to inform you that is a very strong and a neat one, and in my opinion far superior to those sold for double the money by other firms in India, as it will stand a great deal of rough usage. The other day I compared it with one of Mr. J. W. Bensons Chronometer Watch, and found it neither lose nor gain a single minute after a week's trial. I would therefore be glad to recommend it in every way. It is a faithful time-keeper at so reasonable a price.—TAVOY, 28th May, 1885.

GUARANTEE 2 YEARS. OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH.—For Use.—It is suitable for everyday, Shikar, Gymkhana, Campaign, and the Roughest use. The motion of the body does not effect the movement of the watch in the least.

OUR "CAMPAIGN WATCH."—IMITATIONS.—Various watches are now offered to the public under this name. We guarantee none Genuine unless bearing our name on innerplate.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1885.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8 to 16 8	Ladies' Sun Hats	5 0
Travelling Suits	25 0 to 28 0	Overland Chairs	4 8
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0 to 35 0	Despatch Boxes	18 8
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38 0 to 50 0	Tan Canvas Leggings	5 8
Best White Shirt Bands	each 4 4	Money Belts, Solid Leather, with 2 Pockets	5 8
Do. do. Collars	,, 4 8	Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to	4 8
Best Oxford do.	,, 5 0	Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	8 0	China Grass Slippers	1 0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to 12 8	Morocco Slippers	3 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8 to 25 0	Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each 6 0	Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Do. do. Pants	pair 6 0	Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz. 8 8	Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Superior Merino Socks	per doz. 20 0	Marine or Saltwater Soap per packet	1 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz. 25 0	Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2 4
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do. 30 0	Assorted Perfumes per bottle	2 8
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair 3 8	Travelling Pillows each	1 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair 3 8	Resais or Quilts from	5 0
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz. 12 0	Scotch Mauds and Rugs from	16 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do. 15 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	5 0
Stout Merino Vests	each 5 8	Metal Soap Boxes from	1 8
Stout Merino Pants	each 6 8	Sponges from	1 8
Gauze Merino Pants	each 6 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Warm Gloves	1 8	Rug Straps	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 0	Leather Purses	2 0
Travelling Caps	4 0	Sovereign Boxes	2 12
Best Tweed Hats	4 8	Razors, ready for use	2 0
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz. 5 12	Shaving Brushes	2 0
Linen Faced Collars	doz. 0 12	Nail Brushes	1 0
Best Linen Cuffs	doz. 10 0	Tooth Brushes	0 8
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz. 1 8	Hair Brushes	4 0
Overland Trunks, best make,	from 27 0	Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Solid Leather Portmanteaux	40 0	Nail Scissors from 1-8 to	2 0
Railway Portmanteaux	13 0	Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps from	10 8
Tan Canvas Courier Bags	8 0	Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	8
Soiled Linen Bags	5 0	Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths	15 8
Gladstone or Expanding Bags	28 0	Waterproof Coats	7 8
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from 13 8	Air Pillows	8
Travelling Baths, with inside basket.	from 30 0	Air Cushions	0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from 33 0		
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to 38 0		

Celluloid Collar, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.

☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,

ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved ou Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to use the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta Internationa Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 & 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harrassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Brain and Nerve Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Nervousness and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The effect of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate, all the Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of ts action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of robust manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed.

OVER TWENTY YEARS' CRUCIAL TEST and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such ted praise and distinguished recognition.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.**,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOOK OF BOMBAY

BY JAMES DOUGLAS

ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY FROM MARRIAGE TREATY IN 1661 TO THE YEAR OF GRACE 1883,

With the views of Seevajee and the Peishwas, of Bonaparte and Nelson, and Arthur Wellesley and other remarkable historical characters in regard to the City; as well as a great deal of interesting and valuable information respecting the growth of the City, its Commerce, Topography and surroundings.

With an excellent Chromo-litho. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messrs Maclure and Macdonald; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

The Portugalls have choused us it seems on the Island of Bombay.—*Samuel Pepys.*

In one handsome volume of 566 pages, 8vo., cloth bound.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Rs. 5 PER COPY.

CONTENTS:

BOMBAY MARRIAGE TREATY—
Article XI.—Instrument of Possession.

WESTERN INDIA IN 1583—
The Man about Town—King of Ballagat—The Master Mariner—Decline and Fall—The Inquisition—Miscellanea—Archæological Note on Linschotten.

BOMBAY BEGINNINGS—
Mortuary Returns—Exchange—Profits of Trade—The Cotton Trade—The Imports—Freights—Jovial Times—Bombay Green—Never Taken—A Sneaker of Bombay Punch—A Home in Bombay in 1694

GERALD AUNGIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Who he Was—What he Did—Traits—His Silver Chalice—Where he lived—His House—Conclusion.

EEVAJEE—
His Country—His Birth—His Person and Character—His Accomplishments—Part Second—Traits Bad and Good—His Two Great Crimes—His Master Passion—His Coronation—His Death.

KANOJEE ANGRIA AND THE PIRATES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Early Navigation—Angria's Kolaba—Fleet of Seevajee—The Commerce assailed by the Pirates—What he cost us—His Crowning Achievement—Vengeance—The English Pirate—The Police of the Indian Seas—Their Cruelties—The Last of the Angrias—Their Old Haunts—Conclusion—Supplementary Note.

BOMBAY, 1750—
Grose's Account—When Grose Landed—Mr Grose asked to Supper—A Few Ladies—Subjects of Conversation—The Government House—A Colossal Sundial—The Bombay of 1750—Hornby's Vellard—The Fort—The Dockyard—Cartography of Bombay—The Towers of Silence—First Parsee in Europe—A Plucky Woman—Elephanta—His Portrait of Kanojee Angria—Raighur—Bullion and Exchange—Native Character—Malabar Hill.

THE BOOK OF GOMBROON, 1752-53—
History not Antiquarianism—M ality ills—The Inkstand—Etcetera—The Lor the Hot Countries—Four Gradations of Serv ce—People were here before us—The English Sirnames of Bombay—Horatio Nelson: or Bombay, 1775.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT SUEZ, 1798—
Suez—His Visit and Schemes—Crosses the Red Sea—State of Feeling in Bombay—The Suez Canal—The Forbes' Loans—Conclusion.

HE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN BOMBAY—
A Love-passage—The Duke's Nose—The Duke of Wellington in Bombay and Western India—The Duke in India—The Bombay of his Period—A Great Dearth of Materials—The Duke's Triumphal Entry into Bombay—The Condition of the People—Why was Arthur Wellesley here—His Celebrated March to Poona—Duel; Discipline at Nagar—Native Opinion of the Duke—Ttraits—Here are Two Notabilia—Was the Duke at Matheran—The Duke of Wellington's Bombay Residence.

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE—
Items—His Popularity—Portrait—Political—Eccentricities—His History of India—Governors of Bombay—Religious—Character and Accomplishments—Biographical.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM—
Preliminary—Calf Country—The Soldier's Retur—In Paris—A Big Day—Dinner to the Ettric Shepherd—Governor of Bombay—Reductio ad Absurdum—Vi et Armis—Person—Conclusion.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH; OR BOMBAY 1804 TO 1812—
Bombay a Dull Place—The Diary and Letters of Mackintosh—He did Good Work in Bombay—A quiet Day at Parell—A Noisy Day at Taralla—Calls—On the Judgment Seat—An Unspoken Bombay Sermon—Mackintosh and Wilson.

POONA AND THE PEISHWAS—
A Retrospect.

SEEVAJEE'S FORTS—
Torna.

THE FORT OF RAJMACHEE, NEAR KHANDALA—
The Bombay Forts—The Road to it—Th look out—Condition of the People—Streams.

THE FORT OF RAIGHUR—
Raighur Ho—View f Nagotna Creek from Bombay—Pachad and the Staircase—Position—Descriptive—Architecture—A View from Raighur—Why Seevajee Chose Raighur—The English Embassy—Nil Desperandum—The Burst of the Monsoon—The Coronation—Portrait—How they Spend the Time—A Transaction in Piece-Goods—Seevajee and the English—Its Memories.

BEEJAPOOR—
Meadows Taylor—The Accommodation—Tombs—Doves—Sheep and Dogs—Famine—The Country about Beejapoor—Globe-trotters.

THE MARTYRS OF TANNA—
Note on the Gold of Ophi

THE HON'BLE E. I. COMPANY'S FIRST SHROFFS GUJARAT—
Trawadi Shri Krishna Arjunji Nathji of Surat.

JAMES FORBES—
His Book—Arrival n Bombay—Ways and Means—His Library—James Forbes and the Ladies of Bombay—Diana and the Cobra—The Execution of Gassi Ram—Natural History of Bombay—Notable Things—The Oriental Memoirs—The Apostle—His Attachment to Bombay—Home—Forbes's View from Malabar Hill.

DR WILSON.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY, 1792—
The Honorable Mayor's Court—The Honorable Court of Appeals—List of Merchants.

TWELVE VIEWS OF BOMBAY—
The Doctor, 1673—The Philosopher, 1804—The Traveller, 1812—The Soldier, 1818—The Bishop, 1825—The Governor, 1830—The Geologist, 1858—The Cicerone, 1859—The Presbyter, 1866—The Editor from a Balloon, 1877—The Agriculturist, 1879—Sir Richard Temple, 1879.

BOMBAY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, TWELVE VIEWS—
An Eye-witness, 1690—The Muslim, 1694—Th Statesman, 1707—The Political Economist 1775—The Civilian—Ces gens la, 1765-83—La femme Anglaise—Mackintosh's Bombay 1804-11—The Missionary, 1811—The Persian—The Chota Sahib, 1830—L'Inde O dusta Poona 1832—The Censorious, 1854—

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

THE "NE PLUS ULTRA" DRESSING BAG.

Gent's 'Ne Plus Ultra' Bag as above, in best Morocco Leather, silk lined, completely fitted, with all requisites, Sterling Silver Mounts		Price	Rs.	108
Gent's do. do. do.		„		135
Gent's do. do. Best electro-plated Mounts		„		72
The Ladies' Dressing "Bag," in Crocodile Hide, very suitable *for presentation*, containing cut-glass bottles with Solid Silver Hall-marked Mounts, Ivory-back Hair Brushes, Mirror, and every requisite for the Toilet		Cash Price		360
The Gent's Dressing Bag do. do. with Razors, &c., extra...		Cash „		380

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. v. Liebig

TRADE MARK

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT.		PER DOZEN. CASH.
Rs. 58.	SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR MOËT & CHANDON ÉPERNAY.	Rs. 55.
	AND	
Rs. 52.	WHITE DRY SPARKLING SILLERY MOËT & CHANDON ÉPERNAY	Rs. 49.8.

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH. A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY WITHOUT WEAR, FRICTION OR DUST. PACKETS 3d. TINS 6d. EACH. DEPOT, 72 SHOE LANE, LONDON.

EMERY CLOTH.
GLASS PAPER.
GENUINE EMERY.
BRUNSWICK BLACK.

Acton and Borman,
72, Shoe Lane,
London, E.C.

ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD. A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST. IN 1d, 2d & 4d PACKETS. EVERYWHERE. 72 SHOE LANE LONDON.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY

FREE FROM FUSEL-OIL.
Everywhere in demand.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S A-1 HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Price per dozen case Rs. 26, subject to Cash Discount.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
See Analysis on each Bottle.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"This Whisky is gaining a great reputation in India and the Colonies, competing with the higher class Brands of French Brandy. This brand is certainly *one of the highest* of the Scotch Whiskies; it is of a fine mellow flavour, possessing high dietetic properties, and perfectly free from fusel oil. For *Invalids*, and those who like more than one glass of toddy we strongly recommend them to drink a spirit that does not give symptoms produced by fusel oil poisoning."—Vide *Civilian*.

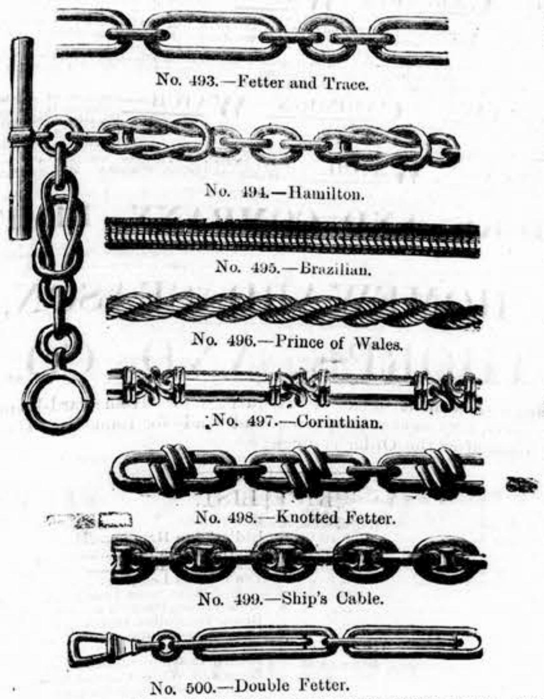
"Is certainly one of the finest Brands of Scotch Whisky we have ever had the opportunity of tasting."—Vide *Sportsman*.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. LORD REAY.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(*Next door to National Bank*).

CALCUTTA. SIMLA

ALBERT CHAINS.—GOLD AND SILVER.



Gold		Silver
Gold, Rs. 105.	No. 493.—Fetter and Trace.	Silver, Rs. 12.
Gold, Rs. 82.	No. 494.—Hamilton.	Silver, Rs. 13.
Gold, Rs. 115.	No. 495.—Brazilian.	Silver, Rs. 15.
Gold, Rs. 75.	No. 496.—Prince of Wales.	Silver, Rs. 12.
Gold, Rs. 135.	No. 497.—Corinthian.	Silver, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 100.	No. 498.—Knotted Fetter.	Silver, Rs. 11.
Gold, Rs. 120.	No. 499.—Ship's Cable.	Silver, Rs. 20.
Gold, Rs. 100	No. 500.—Double Fetter.	Silver, Rs. 12.

SILVER SPORTING CHAINS CURB PATTERN HUNTING WHIP BAR, WITH BIT, OR DOUBLE HORSE SHOE, BETWEEN LINKS.
Rs. 12 to 14 each.

A great variety of Gold Guards, Victoria and Neck Chains, in stock to select from.

LADY'S GOLD ALBERTS WITH TASSEL,
Rs. 53, 59, 60, 65, 86, and 113.

GOLD AND PLATINUM, DOUBLE ALBERT CHAINS, OF NEAT PATTERN SUITABLE FOR LADY OR GENTLEMAN.
Rs. 117 to 270.

14th August, 1885.

THE undersigned, of Manchester, England, having heard, that fraudulent imitations of their Sewing Thread on Cards are being offered for sale in Bombay and elsewhere, they hereby give notice, that persons participating in such fraud, will be prosecuted, such fraudulent imitations are found to contain short measure. Ermen and Roby's genuine Cards are as shewn below. In the middle under the thread is "Ermen and Roby, Manchester," and at the corners of the Card are flowers. The Thread is always of the full length stated, viz., either 100 yards or 50 yards. Cards without these words, and containing short measure are not genuine.

ERMEN AND ROBY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCH AT Rs. 25 is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

S. ROSE & CO., Bombay.

S. ROSE & CO. Bombay.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.
(This Instrument was awarded a MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the Calcutta Exhibition.)

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Ebonized, Rs. 900.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 1,750.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S OVERSTRUNG SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 750 and 800.

R. LIPP & SONS' GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut, (7 octaves) Rs. 650.
Do. do. (6¾ octaves) Rs. 550.
Do. do. (7¼ octaves) Rs. 900.

THE "BUNGALOW" SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Wood, Rs. 450.
(Compass six octaves.)

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold, Rs. 650.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Cash Rs. 500 and 650.

THE BIJOU COTTAGE PIANO,
Compass 5 Octaves. Solid Walnut, Rs. 300.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are WARRANTED to stand the Indian Climate.

PIANOFORTES ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS
"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name

"LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—
LONDON: 2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

DEKHO! HAVE YOU TRIED

YORKSHIRE RELISH?

IF NOT, DO SO AT ONCE!!

When the Col. Sahib asked what there was for Khana, the Khitmatghar answered, "Acha Khanah Sahib, Morghee Cutlets aur Yorkshire Relish."

It is just what you want to enable you to relish your food in India, especially in hot weather and when camping out.

With either Cold or Hot Meat, Poultry, &c., it is incomparable!

If you go to England, you will find it is the most popular Sauce of the day.

Over 6,000,000 Bottles sold Annually!

Instruct your Khansamah to obtain it, and you will be delighted with the piquancy of the Soups, Stews, Curries, Bhat and Morghee Cutlets.

The Bawarchi uses, and prefers Yorkshire Relish to all other Sauces.

SOLD BY ALL STORES & RETAIL MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

IN BOTTLES AT 6d., 1s., & 2s. EACH.

It is one of the most celebrated of the well-known Household Specialties of

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., of LEEDS.

YORKSHIRE RELISH—used by every class in India.
YORKSHIRE RELISH—a household word in every Bungalow & Camp.
YORKSHIRE RELISH—known all over the Indian Empire.

Warranted pure and free from any injurious ingredient.

This Cheap and Excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes most delicious.

The most cultivated culinary connoisseurs in India have awarded the palm to the YORKSHIRE RELISH, on the ground that neither its strength nor its piquancy is overpowering, and that its invigorating zest by no means impairs the normal flavour of the dishes to which it is added. Employed either *au naturel* as a fillip to Chops, Steaks, Game, Salads, or Cold Meats, or used in combination by a skilful Bawarchi in concocting Soups, Stews, Ragouts, Curries, or Gravies for Fish and made dishes.

Sold in Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Sole Wholesale Agent for India: F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.

DEPOTS ALSO AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, and RANGOON.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

Practical Notes on the importance to People living in India of

FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS,

BY A RETIRED INDIAN ARMY DOCTOR.

The value of Phosphorus as a remedy for Functional Disorders of the Nervous System induced by overwork and other exhausting influences incidental to modern life, and especially to those residing in the Tropics, has long been recognised by the medical profession both in England and India. Phosphorus, it is well known, is a normal constituent of the blood, and a never-failing ingredient in all the more important tissues and fluids of the body. It is a very important constituent of nerve tissue, and is found especially abundant in the brain.

Phosphorus is a very important alimentary principle; it is present in minute quantities in most food, and it is a matter of popular experience that food which is rich in Phosphorus is found to possess remarkable sustaining power. Oysters, lobsters, and other shell fish are partaken of almost greedily at late suppers, balls, and after unusual exercise. Eggs also contain Phosphorus, and are very sustaining, and in normal states of living the supply obtained from these sources is sufficient.

The conditions of life in India, however, are exceptional, and altogether differ from life in England—the climate inducing, in many cases, lassitude, loss of energy and mental depression; in others again, as Judges, Civilians, Merchants, similar symptoms show themselves, the result of an overworked brain; and in all such cases, if Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is at once prescribed, the early symptoms are speedily remedied, instead of the characteristic ones of overwork, mental depression, premature mental decay setting in, and finishing with a general break up of the health.

Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is unquestionably the remedy for this; it is really food for the brain and nerves. A teaspoonful taken alone, or in half a wine glass of quinine wine or water, three times a day (at meal times), will indeed be found a boon to hard brain workers.

It is the best possible medicine to counteract the effects of fast living, only too common, as all doctors well know, in India; but it cannot be too strongly pointed out that notwithstanding the wonderful relief this valuable medicine affords, such living must in time damage the health.

For Ladies in India it is largely prescribed in those diseases in which Debility is the characteristic symptoms.

Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is by far the best preparation in the Indian market. It is pleasant to the taste, and may be taken by the most delicate female or infant. It undoubtedly supplies the want so keenly felt in India of a reliable solution of Phosphorus—a true nervine tonic —which will be found by [illegible] *in India who suffer from overtaxed brain and mental work, headache, loss of energy* [illegible] *power, to be a safe and marvellous brain restorer, and Freeman's Syrup of Ph*[illegible] *par excellence, the best preparation extant.*

The attention of Indian [illegible] doctors is confidently and specially desired, and the Proprietors (Goodall, Backhouse & Co., of Leeds, England) are confident that the Medical Profession will fully agree with all that has been written by their late confrère—himself a long resident in India.

To be obtained in bottles at 2s. 9d. each from all Chemists, Stores, Godowns, and Retail Merchants in the Mofussil, and in every Station and City of importance throughout the Indian Empire.

Sole Wholesale Agent for India, F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.

Depots also at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, and Rangoon.

NOTICES.

A REQUISITE FOR EVERY GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
JOHN HAMILTON & Co.'S
PATENT PORTABLE
TROUSERS STRETCHER
Awarded SILVER MEDAL,
London International Exhibition, 1884.
MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.

The enormous demand for this article, together with the thousands already in use, sufficiently attest its merits. The tension is obtained by turning the rod (which is screwed), and same can be regulated to the 16th inch. Packs in a case 17 in. by 5 in. the rod being jointed.

OF ALL TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

Wholesale only; 21, Bedford Street, Strand, London.

NOTICES.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week, acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

TABLETS IN BOXES

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., 224, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.